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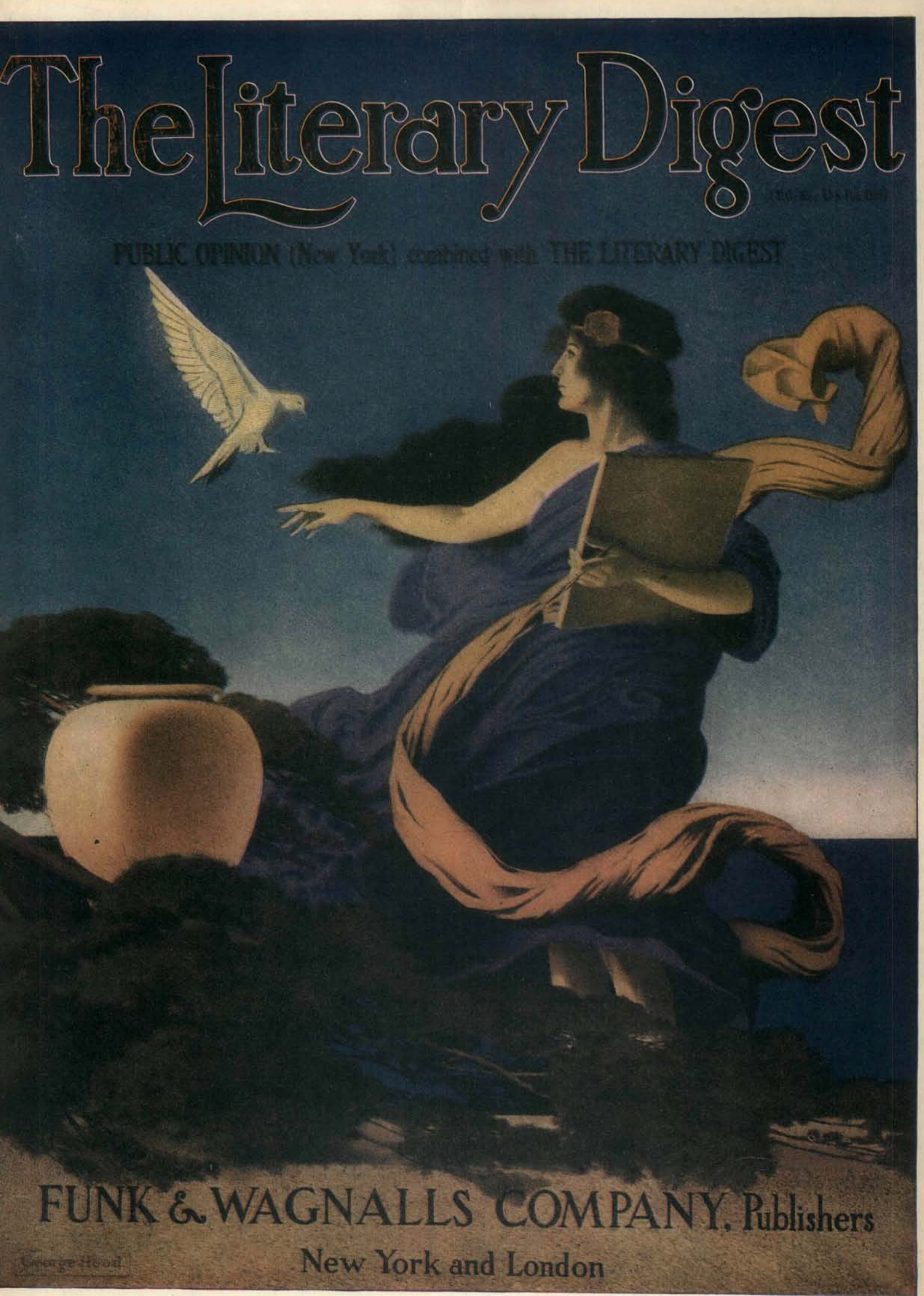

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New York and London

George Hood

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SEPTEMBER 3, 1910

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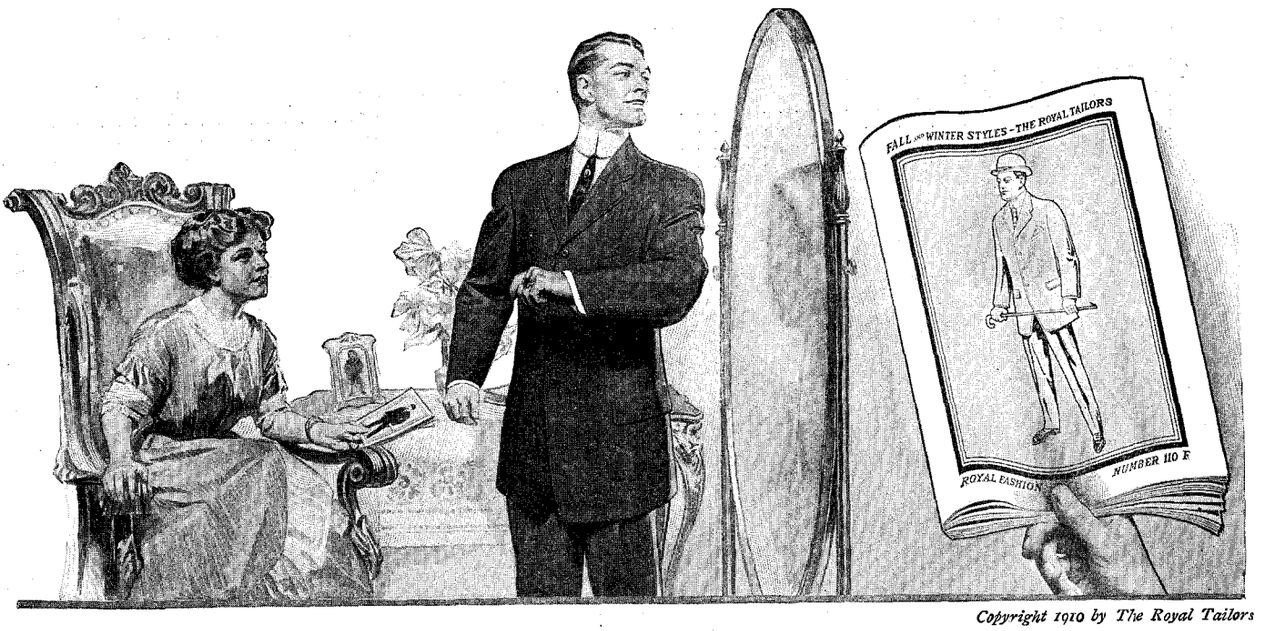

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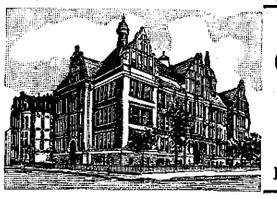

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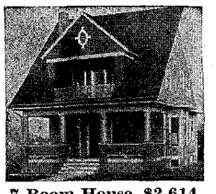

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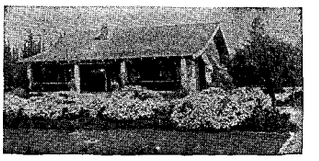

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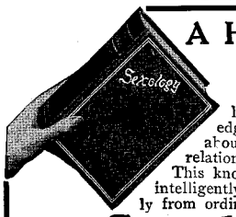

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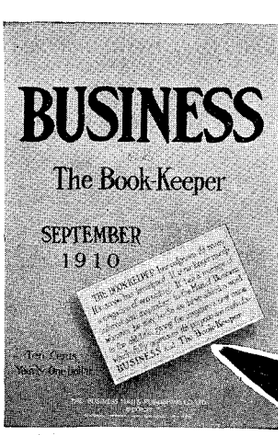

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World's Longest, Hardest Tour

Of all the Glidden Tours yet held that of 1910 was the longest and by far the hardest. None except those who made the trip will ever know of the many obstacles met and overcome in this 2851-mile contest, which started at Cincinnati and went "by way of Dallas, Texas," through thirteen States to Chicago.

Dai Lewis, who has laid out the route for every Glidden Tour, says that no other could even compare ni hardships with the 1910 Tour.

The final outcome of the contest was predicted when the "30" held its perfect score for five terrific days after every other car on the tour had been penalized.

Furthermore, the Chalmers "30" made a better showing in the final technical test than any of its rivals. In this important examination it was assessed only 75 points as against 84 for its nearest competitor.

The "30" was not penalized on any fundamental feature of construction, not on motor, or clutch or transmission, or on the frame, or the wheels, or axles or springs; only on minor things, such as body bolts, shackles, muffler, and fender irons. It still had a brake good enough to stop it within the required fifty feet.

The car which made this wonderful showing is absolutely a stock car in every respect—not even our competitors have questioned that. It is the same car you can buy in any Chalmers dealer's salesrooms for $1500.

In winning the Glidden Tour the Chalmers "30" has only maintained a record it had already established, for this car has never been defeated in any important contest of speed and endurance by a car of its own power and price class. It has repeatedly defeated cars of much higher price and greater power in all kinds of contests.

The Chalmers "30" which won the Glidden Tour carried four passengers and baggage over every mile of the route. It had power enough to pull through streams, through swamps and through sand.

It had speed enough to make every control on time; it has as much speed as any one can use.

And in addition to endurance and reliability you cannot buy more beauty either of line or finish than you get in a Chalmers "30."

No car, no matter what the price, affords more eye delight than the Chalmers.

What more do you want, then, in a car, than you can get in the Chalmers?

From the beginning we have been on the right track. First, in not trying to build too many cars, but in building a limited number just as well as they could possibly be built; second, in selling these cars at medium prices; third, in taking care of our owners just as well as we knew how after the cars had been sold.

The thousands who contemplate buying cars during the 1911 season have had nearly all the real big questions answered by the Glidden Tour—the questions of design, of materials, workmanship, endurance, reliability.

The price you already know, so the question of appearance is about the only one left; as to that, the new 1911 models will be on exhibition at the local show rooms within a very short time. We invite you to examine them.

If the lines, the color, the finish suit you, you can safely buy one, for remember—it's a Chalmers—the car that won the most trying tests to which automobiles were ever put—the Glidden Tour of 1910.

CHALMERS MOTOR CO., Detroit, Mich.

Please send me a copy of your new catalogue, giving illustrations, descriptions, specifications and prices of the 1911 models.

Name .....

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Chalmers Motor Company

(Licensed Under Selden Patent)

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE OLD GUARD IN THE LAST DITCH

THERE SEEMS to be a general impression among the editors that "Sunny Jim" Sherman will soon learn the truth of his great namesake's definition of war. Since President Taft's letter disavowing any part in or knowledge of the plot to snatch from Mr. Roosevelt the temporary chairmanship of the New York Republican State Convention the "Old Guard" finds itself facing, in battle array, all the forces of public opinion and political influence which range themselves behind the names of Governor Hughes, Theodore Roosevelt, and the President. The ditch in which the New York Republican bosses have entrenched themselves is opposition to direct primaries. During the brief success of their scheme to create the appearance of a breach between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, remarks the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), the precariousness of the position occupied by Messrs. Sherman, Barnes, and Woodruff was not so obvious. But now, as Mr. Roosevelt puts it, the situation is "perfectly clear," the issue is "clear-cut," and there will be "absolutely no compromise." The Colonel, as a result of President Tafts letter, will go to the State Convention, and according to Mr. Griscom's prediction, he will act as temporary chairman and make the key-note speech. "It looks as if we'd have a fight," admits Boss Barnes. "So they want a fight, do they?" mused Mr. Roosevelt when these words were quoted to him. Then he added with grim joy: "By George, they shall have it," and he proceeded to dictate the following statement to the assembled newspaper men:

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"IF THEY ARE LOOKING FOR A FIGHT, I WILL TRY TO GIVE THEM ALL THE FIGHT THEY WANT"

"They will have all the fight they want. I am only going to the convention because I feel that the public interests, the interests of the people of New York demand that the Republican party be given a chance to stand squarely and uncompromisingly for clean, decent, honest politics. I go to that convention to make the speech exactly as it had been originally planned, and while I hope there will be enough good sense to prevent any one opposing the principles for which I shall stand, yet if they do oppose them then it is their own affair, and so far as I am concerned, the issue shall be absolutely clean-cut."

Mr. Barnes, to whose fighting courage Mr. Roosevelt himself pays tribute, has this to say through the press in behalf of the Old Guard:

"All citizens will rejoice at the statement of Mr. Roosevelt that he will go to the Saratoga Convention, if Nassau County will send him, and that there will be no compromise on his part, because the people are entitled to know where the Republican party stands on all public matters.

"Differences between the members of a political party should be fought out at political conventions. Then, when the majority opinion has been recorded, it is the duty of all to support the ticket and the platform, or leave activity in the party. . . . . .

"The Republican party has been the bulwark in this country for many years against the folly of the hour. When secession lifted its head Horace Greeley, a leader of the Republican party, said: 'Let the erring sisters go in peace,' but the Republican party stood for the preservation of the Union, even to war. The Republican party sandbagged the greenback baby and killed the free-silver devil. Its mission is not yet over.

"To-day a pall hangs over the business and industrial world. Capital is timid, enterprise falters, industry lags, because of political agitation. From one end of the country to the other the political agitator is still at work trying to arouse the people to a sense of alleged wrong that they may make him important. . . . . .

"When Mr. Griscom interjected Mr. Roosevelt's name as a candidate for the temporary chairmanship of the Republican State Convention without the members of the State Committee knowing where Mr. Roosevelt stood on the issues now before the people in this State, and after the Vice-President had been placed in nomination before that committee, thereby forcing an issue which it was not the intention of the majority of the

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THE "TEMPORARY" CHAIRMAN.
—Carter in the New York *American*.

COMING EVENTS.
—Bowers in *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City).

committee to create, he simply threw a firebrand into the Republican situation entirely unwarranted and for what purpose it is not for me to say. So unwise was his action that President Taft has been called upon to disclaim the absurd charge that he was responsible for the selection of Mr. Sherman. Of course he was not responsible, nor was he consulted. Why should he be? The selection of Mr. Sherman, a highly proper one, was made by the State Committee itself, which was a function belonging to it and to no other body of men or to a single man. . . . . .

"That Mr. Roosevelt has ceased to send telegrams to those over whom he has no control and intends to fight like any other citizen as a delegate to the convention is a source of congratulation to everybody. That he desires to commit the party to the extreme folly of the direct-nominations fad is unfortunate."

"The Old Guard," exclaims the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.), "stands exposed as hostile to every element in the Republican party except its own petty bosses." And the same paper goes on to predict that Barnes, Woodruff, and their associates can not control more than 250 delegates out of the 1,050 who will make up the State Convention. Can it be, asks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), that the Old Guard is only "a corporal's guard" after all? Already, it seems, the six delegates from Orleans County, in Speaker Wadsworth's district, have been instructed for Roosevelt. Similarly in other districts represented by "old guardsmen," predicts the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), counties will break away from machine control. Mr. Roosevelt himself, if a certain Buffalo dispatch is authentic, believes that "we've already got those fellows licked to a frazzle."

WILLIAM TELL AND SON.
A mighty trying position for any father and son.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

"It is as certain as a future political event may be," declares the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "that the Saratoga Convention will deodorize, disinfect, and purify the Republican organization." The cleansing, it adds, "will be according to the vacuum process, the acumulated dirt of years being sucked up and removed." Even the corporations and special interests, says this paper, will line up with the reformers, because, forced to choose, "they would rather run the risk of the unfairness of honest men than the rapacity of dishonest ones." In their zeal to "teach Roosevelt his place," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the captains of the Old Guard have overreached themselves. The outcome, it predicts, will be "the overthrow of the Barnes-Woodruff-Sherman machine." As to Mr. Barnes's apologia, the New York *Press* (Rep.) remarks:

"In his apoplectic rage the boss of Albany froths about dictatorship, raves of impending business panics, shrieks warnings that the nation is plunging into Populism, and mumbles in a strange tongue the fear that if the bosses lose their grip on the machine the country will generally go to the devil. After his indulgence in a riotous debauch of power, Mr. Barnes appears to be afflicted with political jimjams. He is 'seeing things' that sober citizens can not discern with a microscope. Facts of common knowledge are distorted in his view."

But the same paper adds this word of thanks and appreciation:

"With the boss program thus boldly avowed there will be no chance for the people to be misled. Mr. Barnes has greatly helped the Progressive cause by reducing the issue of The People *vs.* the Bosses to its utmost simplicity."

"The Democrats will not have such easy hoeing as they anticipated next November," remarks the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.). Says the New York *Tribune*, which incidentally advises Vice-President Sherman in the interests of party harmony "to decline to serve in a post to which he was chosen by a factional trick":

"No party can go to the polls with any hope of success if it

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does not free itself from a machine caught in a flagrant act of deception, and now that the utter unfitness of the Barnes-Woodruff group is exposed in so concrete and definite a manner a fight can be fought with perfect certainty of success. No defense and no apology can be made for the 'Old Guard.' Its members have practised a shabby and dishonorable trick and have been caught at it.

"These men who like to call themselves 'leaders' of the party have been exposed in an attempt to discredit President Taft and to deceive the public. They have sought to stir up factional strife in the party by humiliating ex-President Roosevelt and pretending that in doing so they were carrying out the wishes of his successor. They have deliberately done all they could to make Republican success at the polls next November impossible. The record of their selfish conspiracy is all written plain where every Republican may read it with amazement and shame. There is no room for dispute. President Taft's dignified and dispassionate account of his part in various consultations regarding this State's affairs exposes the treachery of the 'Old Guard' to the National Administration and to the Republican party. It is no longer a mere matter of opinion whether or not the Barnes-Woodruff-Wadsworth group is ready in its desperation to wreck the party in order to save its own hold upon the machinery. The proofs are where every one may see them. The movement for the reorganization of the Republican party in New York enjoys now the inestimable advantage of having had the 'Old Guard' prove its case for it."

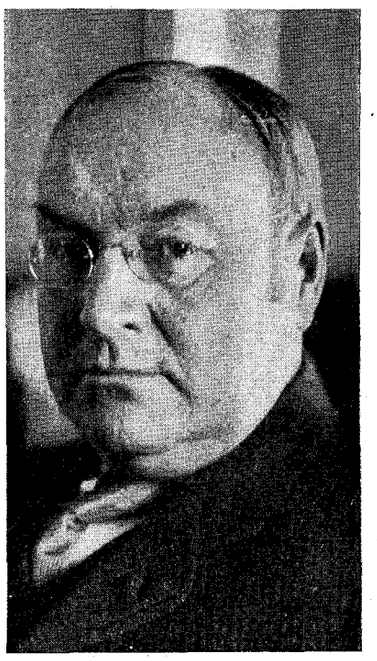
"The hour has struck for every Republican to declare under which flag he serves—under that of Taft, Hughes, and Roosevelt, or under that of Barnes, Ward, and Woodruff," exclaims the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.). By the coming fight, declares the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), "not only will a permanent reform be achieved in New York State, but the whole movement throughout the country for making representative government representative of the people will be strengthened." Not less important than the prospect of housecleaning in New York State politics, according to many papers, is the clearing of the political atmosphere caused by President Taft's repudiation of the anti-Roosevelt conspirators. The letter conveying this repudiation and frankly explaining the President's attitude toward the New York situation, says the New York *Evening Mail*, "will have good results which may be nation-wide before much time has elapsed."

TWO MEN NOT AFRAID OF ROOSEVELT.

The shorter is Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the New York Republican State Committee. His companion is William Barnes, Jr., a leader in the counsels of the same committee. They are gathering their forces for a battle with Mr. Roosevelt at Saratoga on September 27.

The same paper goes on to say:

"The relation of President Taft to the movement in behalf of a freer Republicanism in this State, as disclosed by the dramatic events of the last week is, we believe, a perfect allegory of his relation to the ferment in the party all over the country. In this State he was falsely made to appear as the partner and patron of selfish bosses and as a plotter against a reform of genuine merit, against the men who had that reform at heart. He was under suspicion, now seen to be as absurd as unjust, by the men who were trying to make party life more democratic, more responsive to public needs. . . . What has happened here suggests what has happened in a number of other States. The President has been under suspicion and accusation in about every insurgent stronghold. Because as Chief Executive and as head of the party he has given audience to Republicans of all faiths and has welcomed any support that bade fair to promote his policies, and because his temperament and methods were not those of his predecessor nor those of the insurgent faction, he has been assailed as a reactionary. In the face of a record of accomplished legislation every item of which was a step forward, his sincerity has been noisily impeached his purpose misrepresented, and misdoubted.



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THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
Who has succeeded in emerging from obscurity.

"There is only one distinction, we are convinced, between the New York State episode and about a dozen others out of which the fabric of party suspicion and misunderstanding has woven itself; the distinction is that in this case the truth has run down and stamped out the falsehood before its mischief at all availed."

Not only did the President's repudiation of the committee's action throw the bosses into a panic and silence the noisy rumors of a break between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, but it incidentally remark many of the papers, revealed Vice-President Sherman in a very embarrassing position. Says the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.):

"Unless Vice-President Sherman departs from his policy of silence and makes an explanation that will prove at least his attempt to act in sympathy with President Taft in the New York political situation, the public impression that he adds burden but not weight to the Administration will be likely to grow."

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt has temporarily deserted the field of the coming conflict to feel the public pulse and incidentally test the quality of his own popularity in a speaking tour of fourteen States. His progress, writes a Chicago correspondent of the New York *Times*, "bears a striking resemblance to the campaign traveling of a Presidential candidate, except that the stops for rear-platform speech-making have been fewer and usually shorter." This tour says the New York *Evening Post*

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(Ind.), "will furnish a test of his quality more searching, in some respects, than any to which he has ever submitted." "What we must now await," it adds, "is the discovery whether Mr. Roosevelt is able to answer back to the deeps that are calling." In the opinion of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) the journey "is unmistakably part of a movement to make Mr. Roosevelt President of the United States for another eight years." We read further:

"GOOD NIGHT!"
—Bowers in *The Jersey Journal* (Jersey City).

"It makes little difference whether he has deliberately started on his travels with such a plan developing in his own mind. The important fact to consider is that he has placed himself in a position to create such a movement, regardless of a set purpose to bring it into active life. Only two years remain before the next Republican National Convention. This is 1910—exactly the time for a demonstration that Mr. Roosevelt has lost none of his grip upon the masses of his countrymen."

TRYING TO DROP CANNON

A PATHETIC feature of Speaker Cannon's desperate struggles to retain his grip on the gavel is the conviction felt by many Republicans and all the Democrats that the oftener he says he will stick, the surer he makes it that the next Speaker will be a Democrat, so that whether he stays or goes, he loses anyway. His friends, however, admire his grit, and predict that we shall see the next Congress safely Republican, with Mr. Cannon seated triumphantly in the chair. Such remarks as these, pro and con, are inspired by a statement recently issued at Beverly by Congressman Nicholas Longworth, who admits having "a genuine affection" for the Speaker, "and the highest respect for his splendid fighting qualities"; but despite all that he announces:

"I shall oppose Mr. Cannon's election as Speaker, and I shall do so in the manner that I consider proper and effective on the settlement of controversies in my party, namely, in the Republican caucus. I made up my mind before the adjournment of the last session of Congress that Mr. Cannon could not be re-elected Speaker, and my opinion has been strengthened since through correspondence and talks with my colleagues. I am not referring to those who have openly opposed him in the past, but to those who, like myself, have supported him.

"I am absolutely convinced, if there is a full attendance at the Republican caucus, that Mr. Cannon can not be again elected Speaker."

The Speaker, in the heat of his blood, replied that if the President assails his Republicanism there is time enough to answer him, and that he "will not fight windmills fanned by breezes blown from lungs of political personal enemies and cowards." Later he dictated a statement saying that he had always worked for the legislation his party had stood for, and concluding thus:

"In the present campaign, so far as I am concerned, I shall do what I can to bring about the election of a Republican House of Representatives in the Sixty-first Congress, and without a Republican majority in the next House there will be no Republican Speaker.

"In the event of my reelection as a member of the House, I shall attend and abide by the action of the Republican caucus, and, from his statement, Mr. Longworth will do the same."

"Back to the wall, fights Uncle Joe, grim and defiant," almost sings the Indianapolis *Sun* (Ind.); "back of the wall the men he 'made' treacherously desert him and try to add their serpent thrusts to the honest blows of his honest enemies, the insurgents." And in the opinion of the Sioux City *Tribune* (Ind.), Mr. Cannon makes it plain to Mr. Longworth and the President "that he detests their Oriental methods and does not propose to let them deceive the people by pretending to be his friends."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) urges, in the name of common sense, harmony among Republicans, lest the Democrats should triumph. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) thinks we have not quite reached the stage "when a Congressman need shrink back in affright because Nicholas Longworth is against him," and *The Telegraph*, of the same city, urges, now that Mr. Cannon's "picturesque figure is about to dissolve in the sunlight of a brighter political era, the country can afford to be charitable." Furthermore, the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) opines, "it is altogether likely that the great majority of the voters of the country will in the elections this year indorse his stand just as they have done for thirty-six years in the past."

So much for the Speaker's friends. On the other hand, the New York *World* (Dem.) points out that in several States anti-Cannon pledges were required of Congressional nominees, and concludes that Mr. Cannon's Speakership will end next March because "the sentiment of his own party has turned strongly

A SHOT FROM THE REAR.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

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NICARAGUA'S LATEST EX-PRESIDENT.

Dr. Jose Madriz, who dropt the reins of government and fled from the country when Estrada's victorious troops descended upon Managua.

A SAMPLE SQUAD OF ESTRADA'S ARMY.

It is estimated that the revolution now successfully consummated after ten months of undecisive warfare has cost the country four or five thousand lives as well as several millions of dollars.

RULER TILL THE NEXT REVOLUTION.

Gen. Juan J. Estrada, who, as leader of the successful faction, becomes the head of a provisional government in Nicaragua.

ACTORS IN NICARAGUA'S SANGUINARY DRAMA.

against him," and anyway, "the next House of Representatives will surely be Democratic." But even so stedfast a Republican organ as the New York *Tribune* says:

"The result of the primaries in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and California proves that 'Cannonism' is a heavy load to carry, and Republican Representatives who have been maneuvered into the attitude of approving the Speaker's recent utterances and by implication favoring his reelection have fallen victims to their own maladroitness and to the ill-advised efforts of Mr. Cannon to force an irrelevant issue upon the voters. Mr. Longworth's attitude is logical and his protest is justified. We hope that Mr. Cannon's comment on the incident, as reported this morning, may be interpreted as an indication that he is himself beginning to see the light."

The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) feels that the Longworth declaration against Cannon "will have important consequences and large influence" and that the reorganization of the party "seems to be making some headway."

The Louisville *Post* (Ind.) thinks "it would have been far more to the credit of this ill-governed old man if he had delivered his farewell from the chair when Congress adjourned," and the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) maintains that even now he can best demonstrate his vaunted love for his party "by withdrawing his announcement that he is a candidate for Speaker"; and the reason he must go as Speaker, in the opinion of the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) is "chiefly because he failed in his duty to the public in the matter of the Tariff Bill."

Thus Cannon, exults the Rocky Mountain *News* (Dem.), "Cannon and his cigar and his rasping proverbs are to be eliminated from the party's favor for the party's good."

For the opposition against him now the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.) believes Mr. Cannon himself is not a little to blame, because of "the silly campaign which he made in Kansas," and the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) gives this warning to voters:

"The Democrats will doubtless try to continue beating the drum on Cannon and Cannonism in the impending campaign, but it is a bogie that should scare no one. Mr. Cannon will not be Speaker after this Congress expires, and Cannonism is so wrapt up in his personality that it will be quickly forgotten after the new Speaker is installed."

ESTRADA AND KNOX VICTORIOUS

ESTRADA and his ragged army were not the only ones who marched shouting and whooping into Managua on August 22, to judge from the tone of the papers friendly to our Secretary of State. Mr. Knox was not there in person, but "his soul was marching on" with the insurgent chief, for the victory of Estrada's sword was the victory of Knox's diplomacy, and gave the Secretary the laugh over all his critics. "There has been much unfavorable criticism of Mr. Knox in the countries to the south of us for the policy he has pursued during the Nicaraguan troubles," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "but his errors have been in manner and in speech rather than in real justice." "We have been recognizing two *de facto* governments in Nicaragua," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "but henceforth there will be only one." The same paper goes on to say that the much-criticized attitude of our State Department toward the unhappy conflict is now shown to have been one of practical shrewdness as well as of justice. "The news of the overthrow of Madriz," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "will be received with gratification in this country not only because he has been associated in the public mind with the tyranny and excesses of his predecessor, Zelaya, but because of the industrial paralysis and the interference with commercial relations which have been caused by the civil war."

The revolution which gives General Estrada the provisional presidency until a regular election can be held had its beginning nearly a year ago in that strip of the Gulf coast where United States influence is strongest. This coast, says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "is dotted with American trade and the growing plantations of the American Fruit Company—a company which for twenty years has kept Costa Rica peaceful and prosperous and which will play the same part in Nicaragua." The same paper gives some idea of the country and the campaign in the following paragraphs:

"Two-thirds of the territory of Nicaragua—about the size of Pennsylvania and New Jersey—is east of the watershed which divides the shallow but long streams which flow into the Gulf from the short but tumbling streams that pour into the Pacific,

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but the western third of the Republic, sloping to the ocean, has all the large cities and fully three-quarters of the population. Bluefields, the largest place on the gulf, has 4,000 inhabitants. Managua has 30,000, and there are three other places nearly as large. The western slope has the Spanish population, the rains, the fertile lands, the capital, the institutions, and the wealth of Nicaragua. The Gulf coast is given to Indians and Jamaicans, furnishes little food and no fighting force.

"General Estrada was the commander of this region when he rose last October against President Zelaya, who had evil preeminence even among Central American tyrants. To his own loss Zelaya shot two Americans, Groce and Cannon, and last November was driven from power by Secretary Knox's accurate and truthful arraignment. President Madriz, who

WHEN A LAWYER PASSES A CIGAR STORE.

Since the Gore Indian Land Investigation in Oklahoma.
—Webster in the Omaha *News*.

succeeded him, aided by Zelaya's large fortune, entered on the task of maintaining the supremacy of the west coast. The war for six months has swayed over the possessions of the pass at Acoyapa, through which the road from Bluefields passes, to drop to Lake Nicaragua and pass around its end to Managua. General Estrada last December seized the pass and defeated the Government forces. Later he was forced back. Last March Bluefields was all but taken and Estrada seemed likely to share the fate of Walker and all else who strove to make a fighting force of Mosquito Indians and Jamaicans, but Bluefields was under the guns of American vessels, Estrada received men and arms, and at the end of June Acoyapa was taken and in the past six weeks the revolutionary forces have pushed their way to Managua."

General Estrada's first official act as the new head of the Nicaraguan Government was to assure the American people through Secretary Knox of "the warm regard entertained for them by the party of the revolution." In the same dispatch he goes on to say that "Nicaragua is willing and eager to make the proper restitution for the unfortunate killing of your citizens, Cannon and Groce, and for other atrocities committed by my predecessors." Dispatches also quote a decree issued by Jose Dolores Estrada, brother of the revolutionary leader, recognizing the provisional government which was started at Bluefields on October 10 of last year, and announcing that "General Estrada must call a free election for the office of the President of the Republic within a reasonable time, not to exceed six months, the said election to be in accordance with the principles of the Liberal and Conservative parties." At the same time a "peace commission" was named, and instructions were issued that, beginning September 1, corns, beans, rice, lard, sugar, flour, kerosene, gasoline, candles, soap, tallow, oils, acids, and disinfectants would enter the republic free of duty. The downfall of the Madriz government, we are told in the Managua dispatches, was marked by no scenes of disorder, President Madriz leaving quietly on a government gunboat. According to a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*—

"It can be stated with authority that when the election is held it will be supervised by State Department representatives. Secretary Knox will see that the elections are strictly in accordance with his wishes.

"In fact, it is now an open secret in diplomatic circles that Estrada is a protégé of the State Department and will do as he is bid and that his followers will do likewise."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, however, thinks that we will not supervise the election if Estrada guarantees to conduct it fairly. To the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) it seems that "we should welcome any reasonable settlement of the trouble, so as to be able to wash our hands of the whole affair as speedily as possible." Even more pessimistic is the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), which comments as follows:

"We think when Congress enters upon the inevitable inquiry into the whole indecent crusade, engineered from the State Department, it will find that implacable resentments have been kindled in Nicaragua, which will damage trade, and provide animosities throughout Central America, where Secretary Root had cultivated amicable relations. Neutrality has been a false pretense and a farce, for the Estrada victories were never won until American marines, filibusters, and war munitions were supplied brazenly."

SCALPING THE INDIANS

JOHN FISKE once remarked that there is no savage race on earth so savage as the white race, as shown when they come to a contest of barbarity. He was referring to the arts of war, but it seems from recent investigations that the white man continues his barbarities even in times of peace, thus outdoing the savages still farther at their own game. The testimony before the House Committee, remarks the San Francisco *Post*, shows that a "ring of white men have been scalping the Indians in Oklahoma"—not depriving them of their hair, which would fetch only a low figure, but taking pretty much everything else the red man has, till he is reduced in wealth to something like the value of the coin that bears his effigy. Senator Gore's charges of graft are robbed of their most painful feature by the official exoneration of Vice-President Sherman and Senator Charles S. Curtis. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) is especially glad the Vice-President is exculpated because he "rests under another and a much graver charge—that of wounding the vanity of a great personage." It may, adds *The Ledger*, be necessary for Mr. Sherman to plead "character," and therefore, before this serious charge is met, it is well to have the Indian scandal set at rest.

But enough scandal is left to show the red man in a sad plight. "Poor Lo is an easy victim," says the Oakland *Tribune* (Rep.), referring to the great fees paid by the Indians to J. F. McMurray's law firm. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) tells in its news columns:

"Mr. McMurray testified that for general services he had two contracts with the Chickasaws at $5,000 a year each; two with the Choctaws at $5,000 a year each; another contract for special services at a fee of $15,000, only $3,000 of which was paid; a yearly expense allowance of $2,700 under one contract and other general expenses, amounting in all to $180,000 a year. All of this money was in addition to the $750,000 allowed his law firm as a contingent fee in the citizenship cases and in addition also to the contracts by which he now seeks to obtain 10 per cent., or $3,000,000, as a contingent fee on the sale of $30,000,000 worth of asphalt and coal lands."

McMurray testified that in 1905, in what were known as the

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citizenship cases, he received one fee of $750,000. The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) calls these disclosures "simply shocking," and observes:

"Some of the British Australasian colonies have salaried state public trustees who administer estates, big or little, which those concerned place in their hands. And the expenses are invariably nominal in comparison with the value of the estate.

"It is evident and shameful that the United States Government is unfit for such trusts. In its hands the spoliation of the Indians has gone on without interruption, under all administrations, since there have been Indian lands to deal with. Treaties have been made only to be broken."

The Washington *Times* (Ind.) thinks the reason the Indians have been willing to pay big commissions to lawyers, is because they realize that if their claims were allowed to go through "all the red-tape tangle of Government method, it would be months and years before the actual money would be forthcoming."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) wonders "that there is anything at all left for the ward after the clean-up' of his property." "It is high time," says the Pittsburg *Sun* (Ind.), "to stop lying to the Indians and make good on old and new promises." For the Government, in the words of the Boston *Advertiser* (Ind. Rep.), "is shown to be inexcusably 'slow pay.'" The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) concludes an editorial on the subject as follows:

"In future, when some new Cooper rises to regild the fading romance of the race, it will not be the stake, the fire, running the gantlet, that will be utilized to show the fortitude of the race.

"No. The future Cooper will draw a word picture of an inflexible brave standing calmly by, with not a movement of a muscle, not a fleeting change of expression, while an Indian-claim attorney tells him how much the fee will be for his services!"

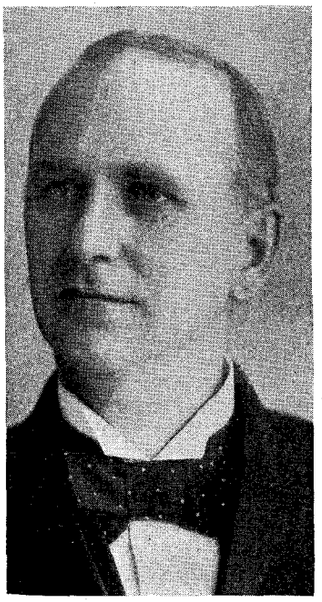
The Washington *Times*, in common with several other papers, sums the result up in this way:

"If the investigation, now being conducted, results in an awakening to our duty to him it will have been productive of good, whether or not it reveals all the inside facts concerning the charges of bribery."

THE CASE OF MR. SIBLEY

THE AMAZING agility with which Mr. Joseph C. Sibley leapt from one political eminence to another long ago earned him fame as "the Kootenay Ram of Western Pennsylvania politics." At various times, the records show, he has loomed upon the political horizon as Democrat, Populist, Prohibitionist, and Republican. Yet now, remarks a writer in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), he seems to stand unsteadily on the edge of a dangerous precipice which menaces more than his political life. Having spent, according to his own statement, $42,500 in a successful fight for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania District, he withdrew from the contest last week on the plea of ill-health, and almost immediately afterward was arrested on a charge of "conspiracy to debauch voters." His arrest, remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "will explain the cause of his retirement from the Congressional race more satisfactorily to many minds than the plea of impaired health, which he himself presents as the reason." After asking pertinently why any man should pay $42,500 for a nomination to an office in which if elected he would receive but $15,000 as salary in his two years' term, *The Press* goes on to say:

"A great deal of money can be spent in a political campaign legitimately. Where there are no campaign committees with sufficient money to defray the expenses, an undue share of the cost will fall upon the candidate. But it is not for the public interest that a plutocratic candidate should expend a small fortune in order to secure his election. There should be a limit to a candidate's money expenditure in his canvass for office. This country will have fallen to a low estate when a nomination or election to office is dependent on the size of the candidate's bank account and the liberality with which he draws upon it. There is too much of that now and it is time that it was checked. Mr. Sibley's distribution of $42,500 to secure a nomination to Congress is a late and striking evidence of this evil tendency, and it has received a rebuke.



CONGRESS IS DEAR TO HIM.

Mr. Joseph C. Sibley thinks so highly of Congress that he parted with $42,500 just to secure a Congressional nomination.

Mr. Sibley will have to explain and justify his expenditure. His withdrawal as a candidate will not suffice. He was frank and apparently open in acknowledging the lavish use of money in his canvass. If he can show that he kept within the law the fact that such an expenditure can be made by a candidate legally is a good reason why the law should be made more stringent. A campaign does not always turn on high principles or clearly defined policies, but it should never be allowed to degenerate into a mere contest between moneybags."

"The reformers of the Sibley district have taken the right course in carrying their facts to the courts instead of to the newspapers," remarks the New York *Globe* (Rep.), which thinks that "we need at least one specimen of the cheerful spending school of politicians in striped clothes." The charges against Mr. Sibley and his lieutenants are instigated by the Warren County Civic League, a nonpartizan reform organization. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) regards the incident as a vindication of the Campaign Publicity Law. We read:

"Ever since he was nominated for Congress at the primaries last June in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania District, ex-Representative Joseph C. Sibley has been openly charged with corruption. His arrest yesterday for debauching voters gives no room for surprize. His first statement admitting the expenditure of over $40,000 revealed the means upon which he relied for success. Later he explained over $2,000 in expenditures had been overlooked. Whether or not he bought every vote cast for him at the primaries, every vote so cast cost him $4.80.

"Mr. Sibley has announced his retirement from the race for reasons of health. But retirement does not clear him of criminal charges. The effects of publicity are not so easily avoided. To have forced him to withdraw after his confession of the lavish use of money at the primaries would have been only a partial victory for honest elections. If there is evidence of corruption on his part, prosecution is the only course.

"Publicity of campaign expenditures never better justified itself. It has not only exposed an unfit candidate for Congress to universal censure, but the force of public opinion has brought him to bar. Better still, the fate that has overtaken Mr. Sibley under a law compelling publicity will serve as a general warning to all politicians of his class. Such a lesson is not easily forgotten."

Mr. Sibley declares confidently that a full and exhaustive audit of his campaign-expense account "will give me real opportunity to present my side of the case and emphatically deny the rumors that have been circulated and inspired by my political enemies."

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WHAT TO DO WITH ALASKA'S MILLIONS

WHETHER to turn our capitalists loose among the untold riches of Alaska, or to bar them out entirely, or to let them forage under the restraining hand of a supposedly incorruptible government commission, is the question that seems to be agitating alike the people of Alaska, the champions of conservation, and the capitalists of Wall Street. What all agree upon is the marvelous richness of our Arctic Territory. Mr. James Wickersham, Alaska's delegate in Congress, who thinks his realm is ripe for Statehood, gives in an article in *Collier's* some striking estimates of the resources of the land he represents. Says he:

"Alaska has more gold than California and Colorado; more copper than Montana and Arizona; more coal than Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio; and more fish than all other American waters combined. Her output of gold and fish for last year amounted to nearly $32,000,000, and had increased from $15,000,000 in 1900. Her total cash trade with the rest of the United States for 1909 amounted to more than $52,000,000, while that between China and the United States amounted to only $48,000,000. . . . . .

"Alaska has a better climate and greater agricultural capacity than Norway, Sweden, and Finland combined. Her rich and fertile valleys are capable of supporting a much larger population than that of the three countries named, without mentioning the population which will be supported by her mines and other natural resources."

Probably few men in this country have a more thorough knowledge of Alaska's resources than Senator Guggenheim, who is suspected of having dark designs on these riches by the weekly quoted above. In an interview in *The Independent* he makes a strong plea for Alaska's development by American capital. The copper- tin-, coal-, and gold-mines which require large plants, open highways, and railroad facilities for their profitable operation, he says, form the industries from which Alaska will get the greatest return. Not only will their development open up the country for settlement but more and more of their profits will have to be spent in Alaska for wages and local improvements. To develop these resources Senator Guggenheim believes very definitely in the liberal admission of capital. Says he:

"It has been repeated *ad nauseam* this winter that these riches belong to 'the people,' by which is generally meant the people who sit comfortably at home and not those who risk all they have, including their lives and suffer hardships incredible to the ease-loving Easterner in finding them. They do. They are Federal possessions, quite valueless till found, developed, linked with the world and made producing and profitable. Men and capital must do this work, and it is risky work for both. Both are entitled to rewards commensurate with the risk, and if Alaska is to be developed at all the interests of these pioneers must be guarded as jealously as the interests of the man at home."

Another banker who believes that the demand for conservation has gone too far in Alaska is Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York. He finds that the Territory has suffered from the lack of a definite government policy. While the press generally agree with him on this point they are not so unanimous in approving his suggestion as to what that policy might be. According to news reports Mr. Schiff suggests a commission as follows:

"The demand for conservation is good enough, but it must not go as far as it does at present. Capital is readily frightened, and the fact is that population in Alaska is at present not increasing because intending immigrants do not know what they can count upon. To me it appears that Alaskan resources, especially its coal and timbers, could be developed under the control of a United States commission, something like the Interstate Commerce Commission, a body which should determine how fast coal may be taken out and timber cut, what royalty should be paid to the Government, and perhaps, even what percentage of profits should be permitted to be made by the promoters and corporations who desire to work these resources."

Among other papers the Sioux City *Tribune*, the Buffalo *Express*, the Milwaukee *Journal*, and the New York *Commercial* favor the plan, and the New York *Times* finds it highly commendable. Says *The Times*:

"His plan certainly is not open to the charge of giving everything to the capitalists, since he would entrust to a Federal commission the power to determine the conditions of operation even to the limitation of profits. Naturally if these limitations were too narrow there would be nothing doing. But with reasonable and attractive possibilities of profit there would be competition among capitalists. The main thing is that there shall be provided a commission or other governmental body capable of handling one of the most important assets the Union possesses."

The Brooklyn *Citizen*, however, fears the power of the capitalist over the commission, while the New York *Journal of Commerce* urges great caution.

Still more definite disapproval of the commission plan is evidenced, if editorial opinion is correct, by the recent reelection of Mr. Wickersham as delegate. He has taken the position of an insurgent Republican both in 1908 and in this year, and according to the Providence *Journal*, has stood for "Alaska for the Alaskans." This paper believes it may be assumed that "the Administration is not in high favor with the residents of Alaska," and the Boston *Herald* concurs in the opinion of the Boston *Journal* that

"the reelection of Mr. Wickersham is a testimonial to the feeling among the people of Alaska against the commission plan of government and in favor of self-rule. It is an indication of the strength of the opposition there to the domination of the Territory by the Guggenheims and related big interests and to a régime in which numerous Federal officials are charged with being grossly subservient to those interests.

"It may be expected that the lesson as to the feeling in Alaska will not be lost on Congress."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WE take it that the Indian is one of the principal industries of Oklahoma.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

"I LIKE the earth," says John D. Rockefeller. Pride of possession is one of the strongest of human traits.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

WHEN all the Indians die off some of those western lawyers will have to hunt up a new profession.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

THE trouble is that so many officeholders are meeting charges with resignation instead of with resignations.—*St. Louis Republic.*

WHY not put Mr. Ballinger's face on the postage stamps? He is one of the greatest stickers this country ever saw.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

A CALF born on a train gets a free ride, according to the interstate commerce commission. The Roosevelt policies are not yet dead by any means.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

CONTINUED investigation of the Indian land situation shows that those who took up the white man's burden exceeded the ordinary rates for common carriers.—*Boston Advertiser.*

AT a distance Esperanto looks like a scholarly vindication of the typographical error.—*Washington Star.*

CHIN ON is the name of a Washington Chinaman. He's not a member of Congress.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

ALDRICH, Ballinger and Cannon are the A. B. C. of Republican dissatisfaction.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

"TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND bad eggs in Pittsburg."—Exchange Market or census report?—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

NEWFOUNDLAND, having celebrated its three hundredth birthday, really ought to consider changing its name.—*Washington Times.*

J. PIERPONT MORGAN has just paid $25,000 for an antique pitcher. We imagine Manager Kelley might sell him a few for less money.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

AN English periodical compares the Kaiser's poetry with that of Mr. Alfred Austin. War between Germany and England probably can not be avoided much longer.—*Washington Herald.*

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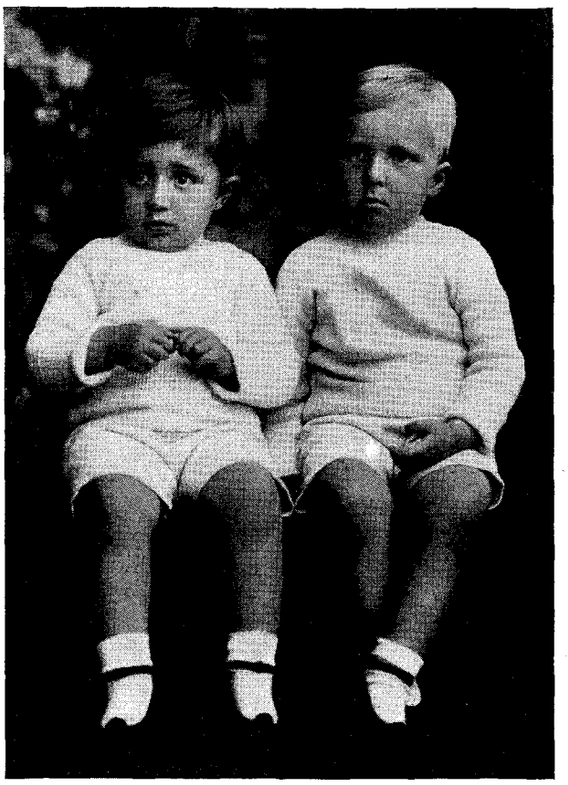
FOREIGN COMMENT

CANALEJAS FACING THE CARLISTS

THE PRIME MINISTER of Spain, in the present crisis, finds himself on the horns of a dilemma. If by undue haste or zeal he should excite a Catholic uprising, the Carlists will raise an army, so Don Jaime declares, and, fighting for the Church, claim the succession. If, on the other hand, he yields, he will lose the support of those who now back his measures, and his fight will end in a fiasco. Every one will remember that the Carlists were originally followers of that Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, who, asserting his right to the throne, entered Spain, and raised an army against the Government in 1872-3, but failed in effecting his purpose. The Carlists are Ultramontanes, and when the present Pope, Pius X., was Sarto, Bishop of Venice, in whose diocese Don Jaime has his castle, the Bishop naturally came into friendship with the royal claimant, as we are reminded by the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*. The Cardinal Archbishop of Madrid was even instructed to oppose Bishop Sarto's election, says the same organ, because of his close intimacy with Don Jaime. A good deal of importance is attached to the Carlist element in the situation by the very influential and well-informed *Koelnische Zeitung*, which informs us that many Carlist members of the Cortes, Deputies and Senators, have betaken themselves to Frohsdorf, where Don Jaime has his residence, and have framed a party manifesto.



A BRITISH RULER FOR SPAIN.

The light-haired boy with the typical British bulldog jaw is the heir apparent to the Spanish Crown, and resembles his English mother. His brother, with a typically Spanish face, is more like his father.

Speaking of this address, which was recently uttered by the Bourbon pretender, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* expounds it as follows:

"The tenor of it is that, if the present monarchy fails to still the rising tempest of revolution, it will find itself quite helpless before the face of its own enemies. The day is not far off when the friends of Christian order and the whole Spanish Army must marshal themselves under the banner of Carlism, and in order to bring to destruction the enemies of 'true liberty' Don Jaime will assume the post of honor which is his real birthright."

This paper then shows its own leanings by remarking that in his manifesto "Don Jaime threatens with revolution, in the name of the Church, those who oppose papal authority," and goes on in the same tenor:

"We must wait to see whether the Carlist military leaders will be able to raise a sufficient number of soldiers who hold the Vatican dearer than their mother country, to effect this aim. It is, of course, quite possible that the forces of the Carlists will be able once more to throw Spain into a condition of conflict, as has been so often done in the past. For this the Vatican must be held responsible."

The *Pester Lloyd*, too, believes that the Vatican is in "the closest alliance with the followers of Don Jaime," and it predicts that "this is the very thing that will prove fatal to the Vatican in Spain," for the Carlists are insincere and "the enthusiasm they profess for the Church is merely a ruse for gathering recruits."

The case for Canalejas is given in a letter to the London *Times* signed "Spanish Liberal," which is quoted in full by the Catholic *Osservatore Romano*. This writer thinks the Carlist movement a real peril to the monarchy. As he puts it:

"There are regions, such as Navarre, certain parts of the Basques, Aragon, and Catalonia, where an army could be raised at short notice to defend the Romish Church. Any too violent action might imperil the monarchy; and for this reason it is sought to proceed with great wariness."

In this conflict of arms, he says, "Canalejas would be beaten, but that the question has an economic aspect." The Church, he claims, has too much of the revenue:

"In a budget of little more than £40,000,000, of which half goes to pay the interest on the public debt and pensions, the sum devoted to the clergy is £1,600,000; and this does not include other large sums paid in fees. For the 49 Provinces of the Peninsula there are 58 dioceses; there are 61 bishops or archbishops, and some 21,000 canons and minor dignitaries."

Moreover, the Church, says this follower of Canalejas, knocks out competition in Spain and leaves many trades and professions, and large tracts of landed property the monopoly of the clergy and religious orders. Hence the popularity of Mr. Canalejas's measures even among some faithful Catholics. The "Spanish Liberal" explains this as follows:

"The desire felt by the Spanish nation to be relieved of some part of this heavy annual charge of nearly £2,000,000 has contributed largely to the popularity of the Radical Government; but indignation at the privileges enjoyed by the religious communities is an even greater influence in its favor. These pay no territorial contribution. The magnificent properties of the monks pay no rates whatever, and in consequence of this the Spanish citizen living in their neighborhood has to pay an exorbitant rent. Neither do these religious communities pay the industrial tax or the personal tax. At the same time their inmates are exempt from military service, and from the redemption fee of £60 in lieu of military service which is exacted from other Spanish citizens. The result of this is that in certain towns of special industries the workers, especially the women, can not live. The elaborate working in linen which formerly gave so much employment to the wives and daughters of the wage-earners has passed entirely into the hands of the convents. The workwomen of Saragossa were dying of hunger last year while in the convents an elaborate trousseau valued at many thousands of dollars was being worked. Such facts as these explain the peculiar vindictiveness of the women against the religious houses—a vindictiveness seen in its full extent during the 'tragic week' of Barcelona last year. The male worker suffers also by the competing industries of the monks. This is

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especially true in the matter of teaching. While a religious college pays no tax, a secular school is compelled to pay its tax six months in advance. A private teacher can scarcely find occupation."

The article concludes with this sketch of the outlook:

"The Vatican scarcely realizes the strength which such a state of things gives to its enemies. If Rome resists, a rupture, followed by a series of measures applied by the Spanish Government to remedy these evils, would meet with hearty approval in the large towns, not only among the rationalist element, but also among the working classes. A prolongation of the present state of things can only lead to a repetition of the tragic week of Barcelona, and perhaps to another massacre of monks such as that which disgraced the year 1835.

COMING TO STUDY OUR NAVY.

Prince Tsai Hsun of China will land in San Francisco about September 16 to get points on naval matters. He has already looked over the navies of England, France, and Germany, and is seen above being piloted about Berlin by a German naval officer. He is the Emperor's uncle.

"The position of Señor Canalejas is nevertheless a difficult one. In case of a rupture with Rome he will be compelled to give effect to a considerable part of his program without further delay, and it is very doubtful if the Crown will give its sanction to measures which constitute a declaration of war against the Roman Church."

On the other hand, the Catholic party, supplemented by the Carlists, have a strong card to play in their preponderating numbers and their daring enthusiasm. In answer to a remark of Mr. Canalejas, reported in the *Heraldo de Madrid*, "We have no fear of a civil war," the challenge is taken up by the Catholic *Correo Catalan* (Barcelona) in the following words:

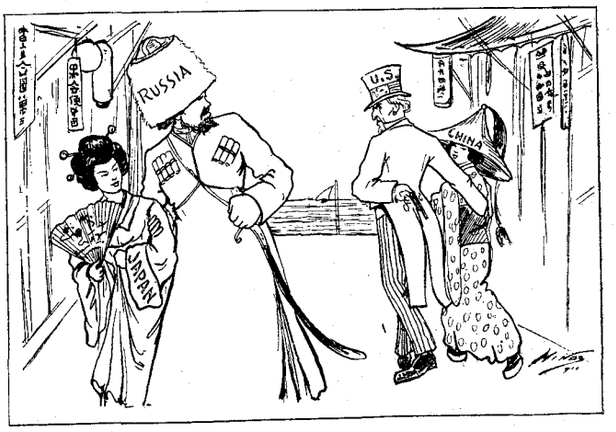
"We, too, can talk about civil war! If he does not fear it, he ought to be told that there are hosts of Spaniards who would not shrink from it. If Canalejas breaks with the Vatican it is right for him to know that the Ministry, the Government, and the King break with the Catholic people who form an enormous majority of our glorious Spanish nation and who can and will secure for themselves a régime whose thoughts and sentiments and wishes accord with their own."

Rome (Rome), a weekly intended to enlighten English-speaking people with the views and plans of the Vatican, says "that the Holy See has known all through the deliberations that rupture, immediate rupture, was Señor Canalejas's aim, and a member of the Cabinet unfortunately let the public into the secret a short time ago," but this organ adds that "no sophistries will soothe Spain if she knows her faith is attacked, but she must know it. All honor to the Biscayans who are bent on showing her what is at stake. Her fate is in her own hands. We hope earnest Catholics in Spain will preach a crusade and all decent men will join in it." The article concludes by saying that "the present Government does not represent Spain." "For the people have not lost their chivalry, their love of their country, and their devotion to their faith."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S FEAR OF UNCLE SAM IN CHINA

THE CZAR'S GOVERNMENT is viewing with some suspicion, it appears, our activities in the Chinese Empire. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which is regarded as a semiofficial organ, is in a state of great commotion over our Aigun Railroad scheme, which it regards as a step toward the commercial Americanization of China. Before the war with Japan, Russia hoped to have the controlling hand in Chinese trade; now the reports have it that Russia and Japan will unite their influence to keep us out. The *Novoye Vremya* scouts the idea that the Aigun Railroad is merely a business venture, with no politics in it, and hints that American finance and the American Government are not to be too strictly differentiated. So the building of the Aigun Railroad has no less political significance because it is in the hands of a group of American capitalists. This statement it explains as follows:

"The American democracy long ago lost its sovereign rights. The people surrendered their rights to a limited circle of professional politicians, who, in their turn, with all the political power they possess, are mere tools and agents of the American industrial capitalists and financiers. In these circumstances, therefore, it can not be said that the Aigun Railroad enterprise owes its origin to the United States Government. Nevertheless, the syndicate of capitalists who have obtained concessions from the Chinese Government to build the Aigun Railroad themselves acknowledge that a political element enters into the deal. Hence the financial magnates themselves confirm the opinion we exprest when the American proposal was first published. It is not a mere commercial enterprise. It is the realization of a political plan that has been very carefully mapped out. This is sufficient reason for insisting upon our point of view and protesting against America's political invasion of Chinese territory in such close proximity to our own.



TWO LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL.

CHINA AND JAPAN (to themselves)—"Isn't it fine to have such a strong protector? And so disinterested!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"The United States for a long time has been endeavoring to obtain influence in the Chinese Empire. As is known, after the

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Boxer uprising the United States refused to accept the Chinese indemnity of $1,000,000. The income from this indemnity is used exclusively for the education of Chinese youth in the American spirit. Every year a hundred young men are sent to America, where they are obliged to remain four years to complete their education in colleges, universities, and higher technical schools. Moreover, in China itself there are about two hundred different educational institutions conducted by Americans. Thanks to this, several thousands of Chinese youth are under the direct influence of Americans, besides those who finish their education in America. In this way the intelligent classes are gradually instilled with the idea of the beneficence of America. American generosity to the tune of $1,000,000 will turn out a very profitable investment yielding a hundredfold return.

THE LAST EMPEROR OF KOREA.

As the Japanese have been running the Government during his three years on the throne, it is not thought that Yi Chŏk will find his duties much changed by Korea's annexation to Japan. The Japanese Government will provide him a generous income.

"Now that the Americans are setting to work to reap the harvest of their generosity, the matter assumes quite a different aspect. The building of the huge railroad in Chinese territory is equivalent to the establishment of a new American state in China side by side with Russia and Japan. And the question of boundary lines, complicated as it now is, will become still more complicated, so that it will be a veritable tangle, advantageous to the political calculations of the new conquerors, but onerous to the native populations of all the three Asiatic countries. In these circumstances the peaceful cultural enterprise of the Americans is really a source of disturbance which sooner or later must lead to war. The Chinese themselves are beginning to recognize the real significance of the American invasion. However seductive the idea may be of pitting the United States against Russia, the danger of the Americans getting a foothold in China is still more evident. In a recent communication the Chinese refused to grant permission to an international syndicate for building the Chunan Railroad. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Chinese Government will also reconsider its deal with the United States and revoke the concessions it made to American capitalists for building the Aigun Railroad."

Tho the *Novoye Vremya* thus with might and main fights every advance the United States makes in the Far East, it is gracious enough to declare that Russia could gladly welcome an extension of American commerce in Russia itself. It speaks approvingly of Herman Metz's plan to have an exhibit of American goods in St. Petersburg, and concludes:

"So far the trade between Russia and the United States has been insignificant. In 1906–7 the exports of Russia to the United States amounted to $2,800,000, and from the United States to Russia, to $19,500,000. This is a very small proportion of the entire export trade of the two countries. Doubtless these figures will grow as each becomes more familiar with the condition of the market in the other country. America could successfully compete with other nations in our market and with its machines drive out the crude counterfeit products foisted upon us by our nearest neighbors. This is the field in which the United States can carry off more valuable victories than in the sphere of political intrigues."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KOREA'S PLIGHT UNDER JAPAN

JAPAN AND KOREA appear as the spider and fly of the Far East to the imagination of journalists and philosophical historians of Germany as they see the Hermit Kingdom meeting the fate that Nero meted out to the hermits of his day. Germany never has shown any special partiality for Japan, and evidently feels no hesitation now in taking the rôle of critic. A writer in the *Preussische Zeitung* declares that it was the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905 that forged the fetters for Korea, but that the recent Russo-Japanese Convention clinches the last rivet in them, and is the acme of clever intrigue and pitiless brutality, of which the present annexation is the inevitable climax. The convention with Russia, we are told, was intended first to deal blows all round. "It was directed not only against non-friendly powers, such as China and North America, but is likely also to disturb the relations between Great Britain and Japan." But first of all was it calculated to result in the enslavement of Korea. All interposition from without can be defied by this powerful alliance. Japan has openly broken her pledges, says this writer, and we read:

HEIR TO A VANISHED THRONE.

Yei, who was Crown Prince of Korea up to last week.

"Everybody is aware that Japan over and over again declared that she would guarantee the independence of the neighboring peninsula. Such declarations, however, mean nothing, at least in the Far East. As a matter of fact, the Japanese Government is absolute ruler in Korea at this present moment and the question of annexation by Japan or mere alliance between the two Empires, has really no meaning."

In his recent German work on "The Japanese Government and its Activity in Korea," Dr. A. Backhausen reveals what is denounced as Japanese chicanery that has been going on for ten years. We are told:

"From the important treaty of November 17, 1905 [between Japan and Korea], which gave the direction of Korea's foreign policy to Japan and placed Japanese officers in the highest administrative posts of the country, up to the present time, we have witnessed a drama which involved the 'peaceful' subjugation of a people numbering 16,000,000 souls. It is interesting above all things to note the mixture of Oriental relentlessness and brutality with European plausibility herein evinced. The masterpiece of politics which reduced an independent empire to a mere protectorate of Japan was the work of Prince Ito, who, shortly before his assassination in 1909, was Japan's representative in Korea. The last thing was the signing of a treaty by which the Supreme Court of the country was to be Japanese, the Korean War Office abolished, and an Imperial Bank of Korea instituted at Seoul. What the appointment of a Japanese Supreme Court meant to Korea is evident—all judges were in future to be Japanese, and a Japanese code of law was to be the standard of jurisprudence."

The rest of Japan's proceedings in Korea prepared the way

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for annexation, says this writer. Like King Lear in the play of Shakespeare Korea was "stript of all her retinue." In high indignation Dr. Backhausen exclaims:

"If we wish to find out what part remains to Korea in the administration of justice we shall find it is an insignificant rag and remnant. The control of foreign policy, the justiciary, the infliction of legal punishments, and the ministry of commerce have passed into the hands of Japan. The Finance Department of the Government at Seoul is Korean only in name and the public educational system is all formed on a Japanese model. The Government departments of trade, commerce, and manufactures are more and more absorbed by immigrants from Japan. Even the Korean Army has been practically disbanded, altho a small body-guard is allowed to the so-called Emperor. Japanese troops are stationed all over the country, so that nothing remains to the Korean Empire but a name, and the incorporation or annexation of the country with Japan is practically an accomplished fact."

Japan's path may not be all roses however—

"We must wait to see whether the Koreans will endure the yoke of foreign domination or take up the sword; in other words, is Korean patriotic feeling strong enough to enter upon a struggle for liberty in case this yoke becomes intolerable?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY JAPAN INCREASES ITS NAVY

THE STEADY increase of the Japanese naval budget, under which the Japanese taxpayer groans and curses, is accounted for by a noted leader of the Constitutionalist party, Mr. Takekoshi Yosaburo. It is as plain as day, says he, in a lecture delivered before the Oriental Economic Society, and reported in the *Nippon* (Tokyo), that Japan is looking forward to a war to the death with the United States. The fleet under Admiral Evans, he tells his countrymen, was sent out merely to reconnoiter. The next fleet from America will carry an army of invasion and guns of destruction. He delivered his opinions in the following outspoken terms:

"Of late it is repeatedly asserted that 'a certain country' has hostile intentions against Japan. When people say 'a certain country' they are employing a diplomatic phrase. In my opinion, there is no need for such reserve on our part. By 'a certain country' is meant America, of course. Viewed from a general survey of the situation, Japan has a tendency to advance southward and America has an inclination to advance westward. I think, therefore, these two Powers will not fail to come into conflict on the Pacific in time. As the Japan-China War broke out shortly after Admiral Ting came on a visit to Japan with his squadron in 1892, so the recent visit to Japan of the American Pacific squadron may portend the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and America, the visit of the squadron being to sound the situation in Japan."

The quarrel will arise he thinks, over the Manchurian railroad, which is to be retroceded to China, but which Japan will not give up without compensation. In refusing this compensation, he declares, China will be backed by Germany and the United States.

"This may give an impulse to the outbreak of a war between Japan and America. Japanese returning from America assert that America has no wish or intention to engage in war with Japan, but this assurance can not be relied on."

He admits that Japan is now inferior to America in sea power and therefore urges the speedy construction of more ships:

"A war between Japan and America may break out in two or three years. If this happens, the Japanese Navy could not face the American Navy. The American people are of such a nature that when a tiger comes out they would excite the animal instead of chaining it. Considering the nature of these transatlantic people, Japan must not delay her naval preparation for defense even for a day."

The Japan Chronicle (Kobé), organ of the English and American merchants and residents, laughs at Mr. Takekoshi's argument, which is thus characterized:

"The whole argument is fantastic and absurd. That it should be advanced by a prominent Japanese publicist, holding a leading position in the strongest political party in the country, and having connection with influential members of the Government, is, however, a serious matter, calculated to give rise to much concern. Japan, we venture to assert, is no more in danger from America than from England. She has just concluded another convention with Russia which for years will remove any danger of a renewed collision with her late antagonist."

In spite of this tirade the Government of Japan, as represented by Mr. Takekoshi, appears to be carrying out his views, and figures speak much more eloquently than rhetorical flights. The following table will show plainly how Japan has gradually expanded her naval force, whether with the object indicated by the Constitutionalist leader or not. The figures are taken from the *Nippon* (Tokyo), quoted above:

JAPANESE NAVAL BUDGETS, 1904–1908.

1904–1905.... $28,000,000	1906–1907.... $52,000,000
1905–1906.... $46,000,000	1907–1908....$105,000,000

THE AMERICANIZATION OF CHINA.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

A YANKEE BARGAIN.
UNCLE SAM—"I'll take the meat and leave you fellows the head and tail." —*Mucha* (Warsaw).

ORIENTAL CUT-UPS.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE STUFF THAT DREAMS ARE MADE OF

EVERY ONE knows that when a man is dreaming he is not so sound asleep as when his slumber is dreamless. We used to be told that dreamless sleep is an impossibility; that one always dreams, tho he often forgets it. We are now informed, however, by a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, July 16), who has gathered together some of the recent discoveries and studies, that sleep may be quite dreamless when the brain is entirely at rest. It is only when the secondary or lower brain-centers awake, leaving the higher or intellectual centers still asleep, that dreams begin. This accounts for the topsy-turvy, irresponsible nature of most dreaming. *Reason, will, and intelligence are not present* in dreams, because if they were, it would mean that the higher brain-centers were acting and the subject would not be asleep at all. We read:

DR. J. C. BAYLES,

Who warns us that "new teeth in old mouths are like the new wine in old bottles."

"In sleep in general, the superior psychism is more or less completely abolished. Automatism reigns, emancipated from control, and the dream is then most often directed by odd associations of words or images or by internal or provoked associations. A clock striking sounds like a funeral knell and suggests to the dreamer his own burial or that of a friend. Maury tickled the lips and nose of a sleeper with a feather; the sleeper dreamed that he was in horrible torture; brigands had applied a mask of pitch to his face and then torn it away. A young man, as related by Galien, dreamed that he had a stone leg; it was the first sign of paralysis, which appeared soon afterward. . . . . .

"In the state intermediate between sleeping and waking, at the moment when one is going to sleep or awakening, he has often impressions that correspond to nothing real and which have been called 'hypnogogic hallucinations.' . . . . . .

"The dreamer is a person suffering from hallucination. Hallucinations of sight preponderate greatly. Touch, taste, and odor are sometimes affected, but hallucinations of hearing are extremely rare, contrary to what is observed in mental alienation.

"A dreamer believes himself to be in court; he sees the judge, the jury, the spectators, the witnesses; he sees the lawyers plead, he believes that he hears them; he grasps the meaning of what they say, but this meaning reaches his mind without the speaker's voice. . . . . .

"The most incoherent dream occasions no surprize to the dreamer. As the higher center has been abolished, the strangest events occur without exciting the least surprize or the slightest remorse. Benjamin Ball dwells on the obliteration of the dreamer's moral sense. We have all led in dreams the most criminal lives without feeling any sorrow. Carpenter relates that a friend of his, a deeply religious man, was greatly afflicted with nightly dreams in which he committed all sorts of crimes —robberies, murders, etc.—without feeling the slightest pangs of conscience; his only fear was fear of the gallows.

"Every sensation from without that is not intense enough to waken the sleeper modifies the course of his thoughts and gives direction to his dream. The most important are the tactile sensations of the skin and those of general sensibility."

The sense of touch, we are told, probably gives rise to the greatest number of dreams. Max Simon cites many examples of this. One of his friends, who was a student of geography, had passed part of a very warm evening in studying a map of the Central African lakes. Lying down some time after, he perspired freely; when he awoke, the perspiration was running down his body in streams. This made him dream that his skin had become a map of the lakes of Central Africa and that he could see clearly their bluish tints. The writer continues:

"A dream is a series of hallucinations, but it is not accompanied by active movement; the ordinary dreamer does not walk and does not write.

"The ordinary dream, says Laupts, can not be motor, because normal sleep is relatively light, and movements, no matter how slight, would waken the sleeper. In other words, we may conceive of normal sleep without dreams as an arrest of function of the superior center (will, personality, synthesis, as we may say) and of the secondary centers in general. Normal sleep with dreams differs from the preceding by the fact that the secondary, hereby representative, centers are in action. As soon as motor images enter into play the superior center awakes and the dream is at an end. There are nevertheless some cases where the superior center is asleep to such a degree, from one cause or another, that even the action of motor images can not awaken it. This is precisely the case in somnambulism, hypnotism, etc. These are more complete states of disaggregation of the two psychisms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FALSE TEETH AND FALSE HOPES

THAT THE possession of a set of false teeth may tend to shorten one's life seems an absurd thesis, yet it is seriously maintained in *The Independent* (New York, August 11) by Dr. J. C. Bayles. According to this writer "a battle royal between the physicians and dentists" may be expected to follow an investigation of this matter now being made under the auspices of some of the chief medical societies. We read:

"The question under investigation is the influence of artificial teeth upon health and longevity. This demands a wide range of observation. Even with good care and conservative dentistry, it is unusual to keep natural teeth comfortable and useful much beyond the age of fifty. . . . The reequipment of the mouth with porcelain substitutes is, for most people who are thus repaired, a practical rejuvenation. Primarily, they are greatly improved in appearance. The hollows in the cheeks are filled out, the mouth closes only as far as it should, and ugly gaps are made sightly. Nine in ten of those he meets are frank enough to say 'Why, you look ten years younger.' . . . Among other agreeable sensations, the possessor of a new set of artificial teeth that fit fairly well rejoices in the conviction that he 'can eat anything'—which may ordinarily be interpreted to mean that, as opportunity offers, he will eat everything. Then the trouble begins. The appetites of youth assert themselves and may again be indulged. Strong meats which, without teeth, could be eaten only when stewed soft or minced, once more appeal as substantial steaks and generous roasts, and are relished the more because of the long deprivation, recalled with impatience. People thus rejuvenated are very apt to eat a great deal too much and to include in their dietary many things they had better avoid. As a rule, the evil effects of such excesses are not immediately observed. The first symptom of overfeeding is likely to be stimulation. The victim of self-indulgence thinks he is building up his body and brain by a generous diet; as a matter of fact, he is raising his steam pressure with the safety-valve locked, congesting his fire-pot with obstructive clinkers, and banking ashes up to the grate-bars. That he 'never felt better in his life' is possibly true; but he probably does not know that every competent physician would recognize in the steady gain in his waist measure a danger signal of the most alarming kind. Soon an unexpected

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trouble begins, so insidiously that it is not clearly recognized. The plate which holds the upper teeth gradually loses its original fit. This is not because it changes shape, but because the mouth does. All living tissue resents pressure and recedes from it. . . . To have a new plate made as often as this happens is costly, and for most people quite out of the question. So they tolerate the discomfort as long as it can be borne, and during this period it is much easier to neglect adequate mastication than to practise self-denial. The results are soon seen in acute indigestion, inflammations of the intestinal tract, constipation, malnutrition, perhaps appendicitis, and other serious and possibly fatal consequences. That a great multitude is killed every year by the excesses rendered possible by artificial dentition can not be doubted."

Up to a certain point, Dr. Bayles concedes, dentistry and dental surgery are of great benefit to the human race. Not the possession, but the abuse of teeth menaces health and life. Beyond the age of fifty, prudence and moderation in eating are no less necessary after one can bite hard or tough substances than before. "Old age" begins much sooner with some than with others. Sometimes it is seen in children; frequently in young persons. It is accompanied and characterized by impairment of the structure and functions of the body, more or less rapid according to circumstances. The writer goes on:

"The lessened capacity of the stomach and its decreased muscular and nervous energy impose not only moderation in eating and drinking, but dependence upon foods easily digested and quickly assimilated, with abstinence from those which are found to be attended with evil results. The gastric juices and intestinal fluids are present in smaller quantity than earlier in life and are less energetic in action, and in the adequate and suitable nutrition of the elderly and old the usefulness of the teeth steadily diminishes. This is shown by the fact that a vast majority of those who attain very old age do without them."

The foods to be avoided are then indicated, and some sound advice is given on the restraint of appetites. We read:

"Even for one in as vigorous health as is possible after fifty or fifty-five, very little meat is needed and it should be in the form imposing least effort in mastication and assimilation. Milk and eggs are the best of the animal foods, and most vegetables require thorough cooking. With the decline of physical and mental activity which characterizes declining years, there is a decreasing demand for what are deemed 'hearty' foods. It does not follow, however, that the desire for improper and too abundant foods ceases when they become dangerous, or that years always bring wisdom in matters of diet. . . . That artificial teeth favor such imprudences is undoubtedly true, and the conclusion is indicated that new teeth in old mouths are like the new wine in old bottles of the parable. It is to be regretted that artificial dentition so often tempts to imprudence, growing out of forgetfulness of the fact that one may look ten years and feel twenty years younger without having set back the hands of the dial one point.

"In this fatuous trifling with chronology lies the danger of false teeth, especially in the case of those who have so far advanced in senile decay that they have no other use for a double equipment of teeth than to deceive others and, still worse, deceive themselves. It is not the fault of the dentist that artificial teeth are abused, unless a dereliction of duty on his part is found in his failure to warn his patients that, after sixty, teeth are chiefly useful as ornaments, and will so remain until surgery has found a way to substitute new artificial viscera for organs worn out or incapacitated."

THE "LEANING TOWER" OVERDOING IT

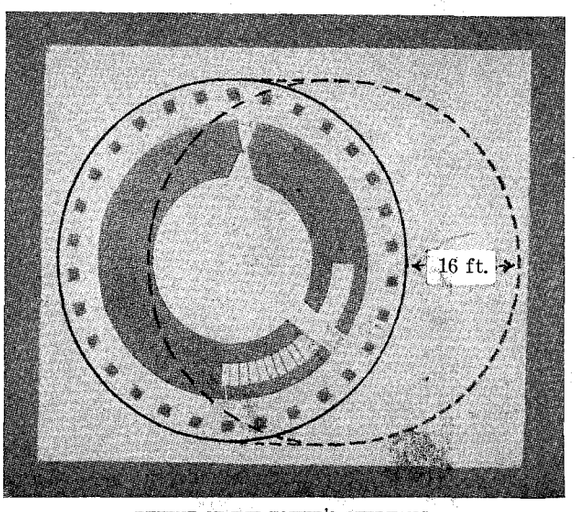
THE SWORD-SWALLOWER, the lion-tamer, and other daring performers who finally come to grief by carrying their specialties too far, seem likely to be joined soon by Pisa's leaning tower, which has lately shown a tendency to lean more than ever. Frightened Pisa has appointed a commission to look into this alarming inclination, and the commission reports that a new foundation must go under it if it is to stand any longer. Otherwise, after serving to illustrate the stability of inclined structures to generations of schoolboys, it would doubtless give one final sad demonstration of what happens to such structures when the center of gravity falls outside the base line. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"The leaning tower of Pisa, renowned throughout all the world, is leaning more and more and is causing anxiety; it has even been necessary to stop ringing its bells. At the opening of the nineteenth century its inclination was 8.6 per cent. of its height; to-day it has reached 9.2 per cent., and what is still more disquieting is the fact that this increase of departure from the vertical has taken place almost all at once.

"A commission has been appointed to study the situation, and its report is most pessimistic. It states that the foundations, instead of consisting of a large, massive base, as has been believed since the studies of Grassi in 1831 and those of Rohault de Fleury in 1859, are formed only of a ring exactly the size of the walls, and go down only about ten feet below the ground—a depth absolutely insufficient for a monument of this importance.

"The examination has made it possible to clear up the familiar question—was the tower built intentionally with its present inclination, or is this due to settling?

"Both hypotheses have elements of truth in them.



EXTENT OF THE TOWER'S OVERHANG.

This diagram from *The Illustrated London News* seems to show that the center of gravity now lies safely within the base, altho a little further leaning may carry it outside.

"The construction was begun in 1170 and was not completed until 200 years later. It was to have been carried up vertically, but the work was interrupted after some time and not begun again until 1298. It was then seen that the part that had been built had taken a certain slant. To preserve the existing structure the work was resumed by modifying the mode of building. The line of inclination was followed, but the horizontal level of the stories was kept by gradually increasing the height of the arches on the lower side. This artifice, odd tho it appears, does great honor to the architects who dared to apply it to so important a structure. Besides being very bold, it gives to the edifice an aspect all its own, much surpassing in picturesqueness and harmony that of a regular tower, simply inclined.

"The sinking is attributed to undermining by water and also to human imprudence, which opened drains, and even excavated a cistern, at the foot of the tower.

"Happily, the modern engineer's art furnishes the means, if not of retrieving the fault, at least of arresting its development. It is well known that in America a substructure was built under the celebrated Washington monument, a structure whose importance is due to an entirely different reason."

A slightly different version of the situation is given by Mr. A. Battelli in *Nature* (London, August 4). After describing the investigations of the commission, he concludes as follows:

"In spite of these serious conclusions, the commission is nevertheless unanimously of opinion that the famous tower of Pisa still possesses good stability, and that the present condition of the same is not such as to give rise to excessive apprehension for the future."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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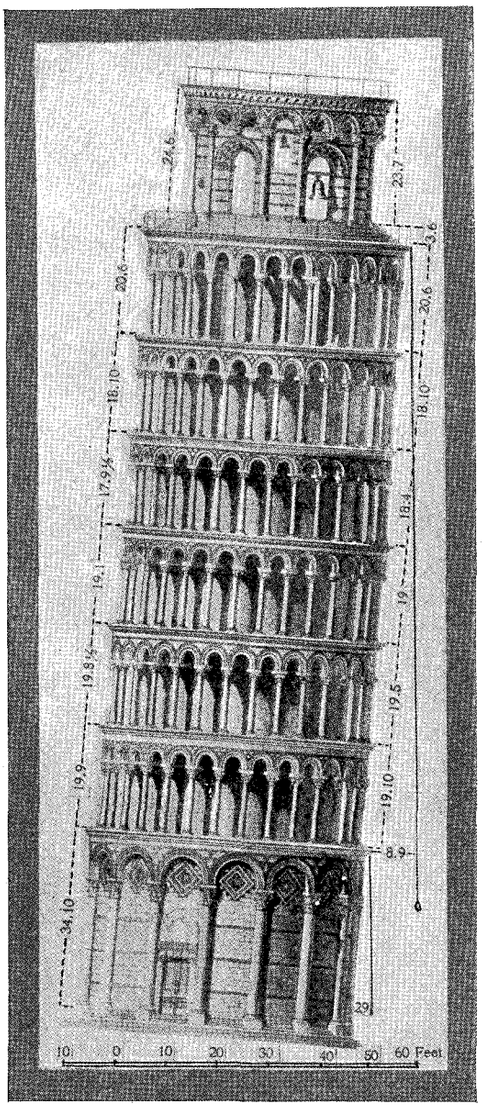
A POISONOUS ARTICLE OF COMMERCE

INVESTIGATIONS made in England show that ferrosilicon, a compound used to give strength to steel, gives off poisonous vapors in the crude state and may be very dangerous under certain circumstances, as, for instance, when it constitutes the cargo of a vessel. The matter has been investigated by the British Government with the results set forth as follows in *The Lancet* (London, July 23):

"The demand for ferrosilicon has arisen because its addition to steel imparts to it, among other valuable physical properties, a high tensile strength when present to the extent of rather less than one per cent., together with small proportions of carbon and manganese. Silicon steels are used among other applications for motor-car construction. The compound ferrosilicon is in reality a means of incorporating the element silicon into steel. It is made by heating together in an electric furnace steel turnings, quartz, and coal, the proportion of iron varying according to the grade of ferrosilicon required. The coal reduces the quartz to silicon, which then forms an alloy with the iron. There is no reason for believing that absolutely pure ferrosilicon or iron silicid has any poisonous property in the same way that the crude substance has. In other words, the poisonous emanations of commercial ferrosilicon are due to impurities, arsenical and phosphoreted gases, derived from the ingredients used in its manufacture. Calcium phosphate, which is present in the coal and quartz used, becomes, as Mr. Hake points out, reduced to calcium phosphid; arsenic, which is present in both coal and iron, appears as calcium arsenid. The former gives phosphoreted hydrogen in contact with water or moist air, and the latter arseniureted hydrogen, both of which are intensely poisonous gases. The volume of gas given off varies, and Mr. Hake finds that certain low-grade ferrosilicons containing from 10 to 35 per cent. of silicon yield on an average 0.2 cubic foot per ton, while certain high-grade ferrosilicons containing from 70 to 96 per cent. of silicon yield from 2.1 to 5.7 cubic feet per ton. Intermediate grades containing from 42 to 52 per cent. of silicon yield the largest amount of poisonous gases—namely, from 2.1 to 16.8 cubic feet per ton. When, as Mr. Hake points out, it is remembered that phosphoreted hydrogen acts fatally if present in so small a quantity as 2.5 volumes of the gas in 10,000 volumes of air, and that arseniureted hydrogen is scarcely less dangerous, it will be seen that the atmosphere of a cabin on board ship might, under certain conditions, very rapidly assume a toxic character if ferrosilicon forms a part of the cargo, and that this can occur has been sadly demonstrated by fatalities already placed on record."



MEASUREMENTS OF THE TOWER MADE IN 1817,

By two Englishmen, Cresy and Taylor. At that date the deviation of the tower (not counting the cornice) was 12 feet 7 inches. It is now 13 feet 7 inches. The cornice adds 2½ feet more to each measurement.

This being the case, the investigating board has made recommendations that before being shipped, ferrosilicon be broken into bits and exposed to the air as long a time as possible, that packages should bear a conspicuous warning label, that it should be carried only on the deck of vessels and not at all on passenger boats, and that it should never be stored in a close place.

SPIRITUAL SIDE OF NURSING

THAT "spiritual fitness" is quite as necessary in a trained nurse as technical ability is asserted by William C. Graves, executive secretary of the Illinois Charities Commission, in an address on "The Nursing Spirit," made recently at a training-school commencement. In like manner, he says, the physician who inspires confidence by his healing spirit wins the battle against illness more quickly and more completely because of the stimulated hopeful attitude of his patient. This kind of applied psychology aids medicine and the knife in many a desperate case where heroic treatment tides over a crisis for a patient who is conscious of what the doctor is trying to do to help him:

"The same holds true of the nurse. Perhaps spiritual fitness in a nurse is more essential to the relief and cure of a sick person than is the same quality in a physician. The nurse is in charge practically all the time. The doctor, as a rule, sees the patient at intervals. Hence it is a fundamental necessity that a nurse who wishes to succeed in the largest sense of the word must have the genuine nursing spirit. She must love to care for the sick. She must find her greatest delight in gentle ministration to them. She must receive her greatest compensation in the realization that persons curably ill are restored to health and the pleasures and comforts of life as the result in part of her tender and intelligent care; and that those who die pass into the great beyond soothed by the knowledge that a sympathetic soul is watching over them.

"These statements may sound like the thunderings of a sermon, or like a scolding, in a period when too many nurses are coldly scientific in their service. If this is a sermon, very well! Let it be one. I have seen ultrascientific nurses. It would appear almost that they suppress the sympathy, the tenderness, and the mothering instinct that are supposed to well up in the hearts of all women in the presence of illness and suffering, because it is wearing upon them to expend nervous energy in sympathy and the like, altho they perform their specified duties with religious fidelity. Many of these women are most capable scientific nurses, but, if you were ill, which would you prefer, to have one of them care for you or one of those heaven-sent creatures whose gentle touch and whose encouraging words are added to scientific ministration as an anodyne for your troubled heart and a stimulant for your apprehensive spirit?"

In illustration of what he calls "the nursing spirit," the speaker related the following incident that occurred in Chicago during a period of intense heat:

"During one of these stifling nights an inspector visited the Cook County Hospital. In a certain bath-room was a heat case wallowing in a tub of ice-water. He was a Pole. He was muscular, his hair in a tousled mass was matted down over his eyes, his hands were knotted from hard work, he was indescribably filthy, and he kept up a combination moan and articulation of words nobody seemed to understand. His temperature was bumping the top of the tube. His death was a matter of a few hours. Beside the tub containing this brawny laborer stood

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what the novelists call 'a slip of a girl.' She was eighteen years old. Her brown, wavy hair, her large, blue eyes, set far apart and tender but full of the spirit of conflict, and the softness of her skin and the pink that came and went in her cheeks when she performed some unpleasant task, presented a striking contrast with her uncouth patient. She was working over him as if he were her sick baby. She was genuinely mothering a hulking, strange, sick man. When this young nurse paused for a moment in her exertions, the inspector, who had been looking on, said:

"'You seem to be taking pretty good care of that poor fellow.'

"'He needs it,' she replied.

"'Who is he?' the inspector asked.

"'I don't know,' she replied, 'but I do know that he has had a hard time and that he is very sick. The police brought him in.'

"'Do you think you are able to cure him?' the inspector ventured.

"'Yes, I do!' she cried. 'He *must* get well!'

"He died in the early hours of the next morning. The nurse's battle was a losing one. When the inspector was at the hospital again, he asked her how it was she was so sure that patient would recover. She smiled and said:

"'I never give a patient up unless he is dead. I am a *nurse*.'

"So she was. That young girl exemplified what I mean by the nursing spirit.

"Now there are nurses and nurses. Some are natural nurses, who possess only the nursing spirit. Some are scientific nurses, machine nurses, you might say, who secretly believe and sometimes openly affirm that they are just as competent as, or even more competent than, doctors. Some are nurses 'for the fun of it.' Some are nurses because they are pretty. Some are nurses because they are rich and don't know what else to do with their time. Some are nurses who work in sole anticipation of the 'day off.' Some are nurses only for pay. Some are nurses, who, like the bibulous and cucumber-loving Mrs. 'Sarey' Gamp, think of their comfort and not the patient's welfare, and, also, 'stand in' with an undertaker who is 'right.' Some are nurses whose business I do not care to discuss before you. None of these nurses is fit for service . . . in these days of progressive and high-grade care of the ill. The ideal nurse, I think, is one who has the nursing spirit, who is neat, good, and wholesome, and who has acquired and can apply scientific knowledge of the art of nursing under the direction of a competent physician or surgeon."

FREAK METEOROLOGY—Mr. Samuel Craig Baker, of Brockport, Ill., says *Cosmos* (Paris), is constituting himself the policeman of terrestrial meteorology in America. He has just published his "Second Notice to Humanity," deploring the fact that, because of human ignorance of certain natural laws, deplorable climatic modifications are taking place. *Cosmos* quotes and comments as follows:

"Coal, he says, so long as it is in the ground, has no energy, only mass; when burned in a furnace it develops a formidable energy. If the products of combustion accumulate in the atmosphere, it is natural to suppose that under the sun's influence they will also become a new source of terrible energies; and will not climatic perturbations evidently result from these energies let loose in space?

"Conclusion: Mr. Baker, having found, in his opinion, the real cause of meteorologic degradation, proposes remedies—the installation of hydraulic plants on a great scale to replace steam plants, and, on the other hand, the planting of trees—also on a vast scale—to purify the air and repair the injury already done.

"With us in France, similar anxieties have come to light. One man thinks that the heavy rains are due to wireless telegraphy; vapor in a state of saturation will condense, as is well known, under the influence of certain electric influences; now will not the Hertzian waves that fill the air continually be enough to cause precipitation? Here we have the cause of the present frightful weather. Understand?

"Another man says that it is all the fault of the automobiles. How? Simple enough. By means of the dust with which they fill the air. Each grain serves as a nucleus of condensation for moisture. Hence these rains.

"Perhaps the energetic disturbance of the upper air by aeroplanes may be at fault too. How about it?

"Let us hurry up and abolish chimneys and locomotives, shut down on wireless and autos; and what else? Anyway, let us hurry, or before we get through with all these improvements we may hear an astonished meteorologist cry out: 'But, in the first place, hadn't you better make sure that the climate *has* changed?'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT

THAT LIGHT, when it falls on a material body, gives it a very slight, but very real and definite push, has now been recognized by physicists and astronomers for some time. This light-pressure is now generally acknowledged to be the force that causes the tail of a comet to stream off from its nucleus into space. Not until recently, however, has any study been made of the "recoil from light," the "kick" that must be exerted on the source of light by the waves that it gives off. This is no less real and no less important astronomically, as is shown by Prof. I. H. Poynting in a recent Bakerian lecture before the Royal Society of London. As quoted in an article based on this lecture, published in *Nature* (London, August 4), Professor Poynting describes an extremely delicate experiment in which he shows that this back-pressure really exists. Its astronomical significance is brought out in the following excerpt:

"The forces due to light are so small, and the disturbances due to convection are relatively so great, that we can not expect to find any effects due to light-pressure here on the surface of the earth surrounded by a dense atmosphere. But out in interplanetary space, where the vacuum must be far higher than anything to which we can attain, the light forces may have uninterrupted play, and in the course of ages they may produce great effects; but even then only small bodies will be seriously affected. . . . The whole pressure of sunlight upon the earth is only a forty-billionth part of the sun's gravitative pull. If we reduce the radius, the pressure becomes more important in proportion, and on a sphere of one-forty-billionth of the radius of the earth . . . the pressure of sunlight would balance gravitation. Still smaller spheres would be pushed away.

"But turning to the case of bodies somewhat larger than those in which gravitation is neutralized by light-pressure, bodies for which gravitation is still much greater than the light-pressure, we will now consider an effect on them due to the pressure of radiation against the source. Let us suppose that a small spherical absorbing body is circling round the sun. It is receiving radiation from the sun on its bright half, transmuting it to heat, and then giving out this energy as radiation again all round. . . . As it moves forward it crowds up the waves in front and opens out the waves behind it. It follows, then, that, in consequence of the motion, the pressure is slightly greater against the radiation emitted in front, and slightly less against the radiation emitted behind. . . . As the sphere moves against this resisting force its energy is gradually abstracted, and it tends to fall into the sun.

"If a sphere one centimeter [$\frac{2}{5}$ inch] in diameter, and of the density of the earth, is moving round the sun at a distance equal to that of the earth, it will fall in about one mile in the first year. If it continues to describe a nearly circular spiral, it will fall in less and less each revolution, but the revolutions take less and less time, and in equal times it will fall in more and more. Such a sphere will reach the sun in something of the order of 45,000,000 years. But the rate of falling in is inversely as the radius, so that a sphere $\frac{1}{1000}$ centimeter in diameter will fall in 1,000 miles in the first year, and will reach the sun in 45,000 years.

"There is no doubt that there are such bodies in our system. We have clear evidence of their existence when they perish as shooting stars in our atmosphere. Also there seems no way to avoid the conclusion that they are all spiraling in to the sun and will ultimately reach him unless their career is cut short by some intervening planet. How, then, are we to account for their existence in our system to-day? Whatever limit we may assign to the age of the earth as a habitable globe, we must assign to the sun some vast number of millions of years, vast enough to have allowed him long ago to draw to himself all the specks of dust in his system. How is the supply renewed? Is interstellar space inhabited by scattered meteorites? Are they

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brought in by comets which have become disintegrated? And so light-pressure raises once more an old and still unsolved problem."

LIFE MORE THAN CHEMISTRY

THE CLAIM that life is a mere series of more or less complex chemical processes is disputed by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 9), whose signature, "Dr. L. M.," suggests the name of Leon Meunier. Life, he says, has processes that are distinctly physicochemical, but it is not itself such a process, or even the sum of such processes. It is an idea—a tendency—something higher than or apart from physics or chemistry. The writer holds that there is a something called "life" or "vitality" that has special functions of its own, and that life is not simply a very complex combination of forces and functions whose laws are known to us from their action on unvitalized or "dead" matter. It has been said, for instance, that every so-called "vital" peculiarity is shown in some degree by dead matter. Man, for example, takes his origin from his parents, he assimilates nourishment and grows thereby in their likeness. All this, however, crystals—bits of salt or mineral—do also. Says Dr. Meunier:

"Crystals also, it has been said, come from other crystals: they have determinate and individual form; they increase; but it is only an abuse of metaphor to speak of their old age, or death, or especially of their nutrition.

"Something beyond form and chemical composition distinguishes the living creature from its dead body and from brute matter. The reactions that take place within the tissues are not essentially different from those observed in our laboratories, but what a difference in their mechanism! Along the digestive tube starchy matter is solubilized, fats altered, albuminoids rendered assimilable; but the organism secretes the fluid appropriate to the food. The dog to which we give meat does not secrete the same gastric juice as if he had been given soup. . . . The living creature is complex and mobile, while remaining a unit—an individual.

"Claude Bernard recognized and well described this characteristic of life. 'Life,' said he, 'is an *idea:* it is the idea of the common result for which all the anatomical elements are associated and disciplined; the idea of the harmony that results from their concert, of the order that reigns in their action. The living machine is characterized, not by the nature of its physicochemical properties, but by the creation of the machine according to a definite idea. This grouping takes place according to the laws that govern the physicochemical properties of matter, but what is essential to life's domain, which belongs neither to physics nor to chemistry, is the directing idea of this vital evolution.' . . . . . .

"Vital phenomena can thus not be identified with physicochemical. Biology remains a distinct science.

"In a remarkable pamphlet on 'Creative Evolution,' the philosopher Bergson brings out this distinction very clearly. He says:

"'The living body has been isolated and shut in by nature herself. It is composed of heterogeneous particles that are supplementary to each other. It accomplishes diverse functions that imply each other. It is an *individual;* and of no other object, not even a crystal, can we say as much, since a crystal has neither heterogeneity of parts nor diversity of functions.' This author develops the reasons that prevent us 'from assimilating the living creature, a naturally closed system, with systems isolated by our science.' He asserts that there is an 'original impulse of life, passing from one generation of germs to another. . . . Life is tendency, and the essence of a tendency is to develop in the form of a sheaf, creating by the sole fact of its increase, diverging directions among which it distributes its impulse.' He shows 'each generation resting on that which follows it. . . . The living being is always in a transition state, and the essential feature of life lies in the movement that transmits it.'

"What is the essence of life? I shall not attack this problem. Barthez himself, the physician-philosopher who is the father of the vitalist doctrine, said in 1792, in a great discourse on the vital principle: 'The best way to philosophize, that at least which is a useful exercise for the mind, consists in neglecting the essence of things and discussing the connection and relations of phenomena.'

"Science is made up of disjunctions and connections. I have tried to show in what respects the vital phenomena resemble those of physical chemistry and in what respects they are distinguished therefrom.

"We leave words to the metaphysicians."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DAIRY REFORM IN MOVING PICTURES

WHILE SOME of the moving pictures are teaching crime others are teaching practical ethics by showing the value of clean milk. The moving picture has been used for some little time in surgical instruction, and in a more popular way in giving information about industrial operations. More recently it has been enlisted in the cause of hygiene and sanitation. A representation of "The Filthy Fly," given under the auspices of the American Civic Association, has attracted much attention and has doubtless imprest many persons on whom the written word would have had no effect. Now we are informed by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, August 13) that a moving-picture playlet illustrative of the dangers of impure milk is in preparation. We read:

"Camera men have been snapping unhygienic farms to this end. The first scene represents the son of an old-fashioned, bacteria-despising farmer returning to the old homestead with his wife and little boy. The filthy cow-barns, the open pails of milk receptive to dust and flies are depicted with unsparing realism. The son, who has imbibed wholesome education in hygiene protests passionately against the old order, but in vain, whereupon the young couple pack their trunks, leaving the old farmer in tears over the deserted baby-carriage of his grandson. The rural scene is then changed to an urban one. The formerly happy home of the old farmer's son is grievously distrest because of the baby's illness. The family doctor shakes his head and, pointing to the milk-bottle, indicates plainly the cause of the illness. The grief-stricken son writes to his father (letter flashed on the screen), who comes in haste, and finds, to his great anguish, that the bad milk has come from his own farm. Emotional climax! The play, however, ends happily: the farmer's barns are shown repainted and wonderfully refurbished, the cows washed, the dairymen in white suits presiding over now impeccably sanitary functions. The little patient? Evidently the family doctor has done something more than shake his head; for, miraculously restored to health, the little boy, held by his repentant grandparents, watches with interest the hygienic proceedings. Such a representation might amuse the highly intellectual, but it should certainly be of value in reaching that part of the community which would take it seriously and which would be imprest by the scientific lessons embodied in it."

ROBBER CRABS—An interesting account of the robber crabs of Christmas Island has just been presented to the London Zoological Society by Dr. C. W. Andrews. He exhibited a photograph showing them climbing trees—a habit often doubted. Says *Knowledge* (London, July):

"They simply walk up, clinging by the sharp points of the walking legs, hardly using the large claws at all. They are easily frightened and 'scuttle off backward, propelling themselves with their long anterior legs in a series of ungainly jerks. They seem quite conscious of the comparative defenselessness of the abdomen, which they endeavor to thrust under logs or into holes among the roots of trees.' But they never carry any protective covering. At Christmas Island they ate fruits of various kinds (such as sago palm and screw-pine) and carrion of all sorts. True to their name they were a great nuisance, stealing from the camp at night anything that seemed edible; almost anything, indeed, that had been handled—cooking-utensils, bottles, geological hammers, and clothes. Dr. Andrews complains that he had a geological hammer practically ruined by having its handle splintered in the powerful claws of one of these creatures."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

LACK OF REVERENCE FOR THE CLOTH

REVERENCE is said not to be numbered among the gifts and graces of the young of to-day. The church, religious service, and the ministry are stript of the mystery or sanctity that once enshrouded them, and to the eyes of the young they are no more than any secular office or personage. While deploring this change, Dr. J. S. Wrightnour, writing in *The Baptist Commonwealth* (Philadelphia), thinks it largely the result of wrong examples set the young by their elders, and too often by ministers of the gospel themselves. Rehearsing some cases wherein the minister himself must bear the responsibility through his sacrifice of the dignity of his office, we read this:

"I have known, during sessions of associations, or other gatherings of that character, such a buzz of laughter and small talk among the ministers in the vestibule as seriously to disturb the religious services in progress in the adjoining room, which the gossipers should, indeed, be attending. I have known ministers in the pulpit during public worship to be whispering together, or a pastor in a prayer-meeting hunting a hymn during a prayer by some other brother, or moving about from place to place, or sitting, with head bowed, indeed, but with eyes wide open and thoughts evidently elsewhere. Yet the people are expected to be reverent and silent. I have known ministers so 'genial' as to divest themselves of nearly all dignity in their relations with the people, perhaps seeking thus to court popularity—and, indeed, receiving it. I have even known some such very popular fellows to retail slightly off-color stories in some smoking-room (with deep shame I say it) and to be familiarly known everywhere by their first names. I knew of one who was known far and near only (let us say) as 'Fitz'—his name (let us say) 'Fitzpatrick.' All this at the cost of a certain sacrifice of the true influence of the sacred office. Not only is influence to be considered, but right influence; and something better than influence—POWER, sacred power. Many years ago, Jacob Knapp, who, in his day, was instrumental in the conversion of many thousands, was a guest at the home of one who was afterward a member of my congregation. From her I learned that he was always genial and friendly, but he went from his room (where, for sometimes half a day, he insisted on being undisturbed) to the pulpit very much as Moses came down from the mount after he had talked with God. In another house in the same congregation, many years after the days of Knapp, two alleged evangelists, working together, were guests. Before and after 'pleading for souls' with tears more or less real, in the meeting, they made a practise of spending several hours in their room amid tobacco-smoke, telling all sorts of stories, with peals of laughter. Is it any wonder that 'converts' oftentimes know little of the real power of the gospel, and as for reverence for the ministry, they have it not?"

Parents next come in for reminders of their part in contributing to the depreciation of the sacred office:

"When a minister is dissected before the children in the tea-table gossip of the home, his sermons torn to pieces after church service at the dinner-table, his mannerisms laughed at before them, how can those children be expected to have that reverence, or even respect, for the pastor, which is the due of every one who fills that office? And when those children, in turn, become critics, and dislike to go to church, those parents will say that the minister has 'lost his influence over the young people' and they are the very ones to demand a 'change' in the pastorate. Yet when some pastors are so indiscreet as to spend their time in criticizing others, in so-called pastoral calls, what may they expect but to receive such parthian arrows themselves?

"How often do we hear of members of churches, let us hope only in the spiritual backwoods, talk of 'hiring' a pastor; as if he were a mere day laborer, or clerk, in their employ! They are hired by Jesus Christ, and by him alone; and are, or should be, the hired servants of no man. How often, too, do we hear the disrespectful expression 'to get rid of' a pastor, as if he were some sort of a noxious insect. I once heard a young person saying of a certain church that 'they were trying to "get rid" of their pastor, as they thought he was getting too old.' By the way, the usual plan of disposing of aged ministers, who have survived their usefulness, is much the same as that employed with decrepit horses, viz., turn them out to grass, to browse on the green sides of the stones. And a favorite plan of securing a pastor is scarcely more reverent or respectful. It is to 'trot out' a succession of ministers in the pulpit as 'candidates,' note their paces, their action under the saddle, and examine their teeth. Seriously, there seems to be no notion of the real disrespect to a sacred office in the use of these terms, or of these methods."

The writer then ironically presents some rules for "killing a minister," useful to such who feel that with loss of reverence for the office there ought to follow annihilation of the pastor himself. We read:

"Criticize him mercilessly.
"Never praise him.
"Pray *at* him, never *for* him.
"Keep his wife in hot water.
"Some have found keeping his salary in arrears very useful also.
"As 'turn about is fair play' it might be added that a good plan for a pastor to kill his influence, and his congregation, is much the same:
"Criticize them unmercifully.
"Never praise them.
"Pray *at* them, not *for* them.
"Have a wife that will keep everybody in hot water.
"And many have found that always harping on the question of salary is very useful also."

TO PUT CHINESE MISSIONS INTO CHINESE HANDS

AN ALTOGETHER novel event in the history of Chinese missions was witnessed in Hartford last week when twenty young Chinese women gathered to take part in a convention of the Chinese Christian Students' Association in North America. As reported in the press, an interesting feature of this group is that they are all of collegiate rank and are pursuing studies in this country preparatory to their missionary work after their return to China. The meetings of this association, where this group of women discust the part Chinese women are to bear in China's evangelization, was preliminary to the annual conference of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the East, now in progress. As the New York *Tribune* reports the speeches made at the convention by the American and Chinese speakers, it may be seen that the Chinese sensitiveness to Western direction has not abated. This paper summarizes the speeches as follows:

"The Chinese—To avoid suspicion among our people in regard to Christianity and to preach the gospel according to the needs of China, the work must be done by and for the Chinese. We must not allow an office in New York to dictate the acts of the churches in China.
"The Americans—We shall be glad to withdraw and let you have independence in the Church as soon as you have the intellectual, spiritual, and financial strength to carry out the work that will be a glory to the Father who is in Heaven and a credit to you as Christians in China.
"The Chinese students—We shall try to educate ourselves and encourage others to be church leaders so that the words 'missionary to China' may become a phrase of historical past."

Another light upon the interrelations of East and West, so far as they affect Christian missions, is furnished by Rev. W. Nelson Bitton, an English missionary of Shanghai. In *The British Congregationalist* (London) he points out that, "while the force of a progressive ideal has brought China very largely into tutelage to the West, other forces have disturbed the

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friendly relations that ought to exist between scholar and teacher." The tutors, he thinks, "have not been generous, and the pupil is insubordinate." He writes:

"The larger knowledge of the world and its affairs which is being given to China by the wide circulation of an uninformed but influential press, which delights to scatter a knowledge of the seamy side of Western life, helps to increase the difficulties of the situation.

"Much of this difficulty would have been avoided, so far as concerns missions, if the gospel could have been presented by other than Western agencies; but that was impossible. There is, however, a more widespread and accurate knowledge of the truths of Christianity than has ever been the case in the past. The enormous circulation of the Scriptures, the unceasing activities of societies like the Christian Literary Society for China and the Tract Societies, together with the evangelizing work which has been faithfully done, have made a deep impression on the minds of the people.

"Then in spite of opposition in certain parts and along certain lines, China was never so open to Christian work as it is to-day. Medical work and philanthropic enterprise have not only imprest the Chinese, but have led to its imitation. All these things call for a reconsideration of the methods which should be adopted in the missionary enterprise. . . . . .

"A difficulty of recent growth is the attitude of the Chinese Government toward the educational work of Christian missions. So far, altho the highest educational work in the Empire is being done in connection with Protestant missions, by such institutions as the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin, St. John's College at Shanghai, and the Boone College at Wu Chang graduates from these institutions receive no recognition from the Chinese Government. The Union Medical College of Peking has received special privileges, however, and ranks as a Government institution.

"The recent elevation of the sage Confucius to a position coequal with that of heaven and earth, and the insistence upon the worship of the sage in national institutions, shows the hostile spirit of some Chinese officials. The difficulty is not insuperable. Our educational work has told immensely upon Chinese life, and as the young men who have passed through our mission schools make their influence felt a changed attitude to Western learning will follow. A full religious toleration, such as is effective in Japan, is the ideal toward which Christian sentiment must help China to move."

An interesting point is made in connection with the relation of the nationalist movement to the mission cause:

"The lack of a constructive policy is the supreme danger of the nationalist movement. In the present stage of political life in China this policy of negation is in itself a considerable menace to the progressive life of the nation. On the other hand, from the missionary point of view, it is a movement which contains elements of much promise. 'Antiforeign' does not necessarily mean antichristian. Some of the keenest nationalists are fine Christian men, whose Christianity has made them nationalist. It should be noted that the nationalist movement is not necessarily patriotic in relation to the monarchy. It is for the country rather than for the crown.

"China is a land of contradictions; and the spirit of nationalism, which tends to unify, tends also to disintegration, because it is expressing itself in many instances along the lines of provincialism. In this way it has tended to weaken the central authority. The Government of Peking has probably less power in the Provinces now than it has had for centuries."

MAKING THE CONGREGATION LAUGH

IT IS WELL known that Henry Ward Beecher was once reproached by his official brethren for making his congregation laugh. His reply was to this effect: "It is all true as you charge, brethren, I confess it with shame and confusion of face, but you would be far more merciful to me if you only knew what a lot of the stuff I hold back." The Rev. Charles J. Young asks, in the New York *Observer*, if humor has any proper place in the pulpit dedicated to the preaching of the gospel. The question of course is not new, and this writer is not dogmatic. He recalls a notable case:

CHINESE WOMEN WHO MET TO DISCUSS THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF CHINA.

This gathering recently held in Hartford is the first occasion in this country when Chinese women convened to discuss the part their sex is to bear in the evangelization of their native land.

"Dr. Waldenstrom, himself an able preacher and professor of theology, visited this country some years ago. He was taken seriously ill at Chicago and, believing that his end was near (tho he was mistaken), sent for his dear friend, D. L. Moody. With tears in his eyes he implored Moody to stop at once his persistent habit of making people laugh out loud in the midst of some of his most fervent appeals. The good doctor declared that all such efforts were devices of the devil to pick up the good seed of the Kingdom as soon as it was sown. But those who heard Moody toward the close of life know that to the very end—perhaps unwittingly—that irrepressible fount of mother wit bubbled up and gushed out to gladden and brighten many a solemn and searching presentation of truth.

"It will be readily admitted that there are many pulpits where the advice given to Moody would be wholly superfluous, and for obvious reasons. Preacher limitations rule it out. . . . The immortal sermon taster in the 'Bonnie Brier Bush' must have had something of this in mind when she said: 'Oor Minister has nae mair humor than a horned owl, and I houd it true that sic a man has nae business in the pulpit.' . . . . . .

"The inability either to understand or appreciate pulpit humor on the part of many a sober-minded saint has been a sore thorn in the flesh to some of the masters of the art. Sydney Smith's dictum with reference to the Scotch skull requiring a surgical operation to get a joke through it should not be confined by any means to the people from the 'Land o' cakes.' It has a cosmopolitan application."

The writer, after citing instances favorable and unfavorable to an indulgence and cultivation of the gift of pulpit humor, concludes thus:

"After all, humor in the pulpit, even to masters of the art,

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is a dangerous gift. The ablest of men are apt to slip a cog. The step from the sublime to the ridiculous is brief and easy for some men. I think it can be laid down as a safe principle governing the whole subject that humor for its own sake has no proper place in the pulpit set apart for the discussion of gospel truth. The transient effects are not in harmony with the exalted aims of the institution. Ability to draw, power to popularize a preacher and subject, fascination of the floating element, ever on the alert with eager itching ears, all this seems pitiably short of the 'Wo-unto-me' spirit which dominated the great preacher to the Gentiles. It is assuredly a serious business, this pleading with men to be reconciled to God. Sin, sorrow, temptation, life's heart-crushing burdens, death, and immortality—these are stupendous themes. It seems better to be on the safe side.

"The clerical mountebank has short shrift even with those who cheered him for a while. Machine-made jokes in the pulpit are execrable, whatever may be said about the natural scintillations of genius that do at times flash and sparkle like silvery sunshine on a cold gray sea.

"Maybe William Cowper's temperamental gloom and pessimism did tinge with somber hue his immortal picture of the preacher, even as it did color darkly some other pictures of his. Nevertheless, take it as it stands, there are few truer, nobler conceptions of the man who stands before men, 'As tho God did beseech them by him,' than this from his pen: 'He that negotiates between God and man as God's ambassador, the grand concerns of judgment and of mercy, should beware of lightness in his speech. 'Tis pitiful to court a grin when you win a soul, to break a jest when pity should inspire pathetic exhortation.'"

NORTHERN VS. SOUTHERN RELIGION

A CATHOLIC writer points to the fact that religious controversy is prone to employ in its arguments the assumption that the nations of the North enjoy a certain superiority over those of the South. Northern energy and vivacity is viewed as having a higher moral quality than Southern inertia. When the argument is broadly religious and Protestant and Catholic are thus pitted against each other, there is, so this writer thinks, not only a misapprehension of real facts, but the plain assumption of a fallacy. Writing in *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny, Ill.) Mr. C. E. d'Arnoux endeavors to show that no line of demarcation can be drawn between North and South. Thus:

"Now, Germany, even since 1871, is nearly one-half Catholic: Bavaria, Baden, the Rhenish Provinces, Westphalia, Alsace, and Lorraine are predominantly Catholic; Posen, Silesia, Hanover, and many of the small principalities overwhelmingly so. Of the 45,000,000 inhabitants now claimed by new Germany, fully 20,000,000 are Catholic. Austria-Hungary, the center of former Germany, is over nine-tenths Catholic. Belgium is entirely, and Holland over one-third Catholic. England, Scotland, and Ireland are one-fourth Catholic, and so are the United States. France, being half Southern and half Northern, is almost entirely Catholic, except where Masonry has made inroads—it certainly is not Protestant."

Upon this revision of the facts, then, if the Northern nations show more progress, a considerable portion of the credit must, he argues, fall to the side of Catholicism. But from a religious point of view "material progress is not necessarily true advancement":

"A nation which worships the Dollar is not *per se* more advanced than one that complies with the First Commandment. The nations round the Chosen People were materially farther advanced. Was it because they had erected altars to Baal? Material superiority with its struggle for existence is likely to produce moral inferiority.

"Judged by the standard of Rousseau a materially prosperous nation is, perhaps, in advance of a sister nation that still upholds the ideal superstructure of Revelation. Naturalism has succeeded in tearing down altar and throne, and proclaims the existence of nature only. Nations which adopt Naturalism, as against religion, can devote all their energies to material development, since they have no other ideal. . . . . .

"In what respect are the Southern nations inferior to their Northern sisters? In morality? Compare the statistics: Spain has one in a thousand of extramarital births; Germany 47, England 42, Scotland 58, Ireland 1, Sweden 52, the United States 47.

"In social condition? Is the squalid poverty and vice of Northern nations an improvement on the idling *dolce far niente* of the South?

"Is the pent-up and legally restrained anarchism of Germany an improvement, socially, on the petty lawlessness of the lower strata in Spain?

"Is rampant divorce in the United States socially of greater value than the staid and exemplary home life of the people of South America? Or, are the predominant vices of 'boodling,' 'grafting,' etc., an improvement on South American dictatorships? Is it better to make church-going a dress-parade, or a social function, than to have the poor and lowly worship God side by side with the wealthier classes for conscience' sake? Is the uplifting and the model conduct of children toward their parents in Latin America of less value morally than the pert and impertinent attitude of American children toward theirs? Which is better, socially, the alinement of all business on the assumption of the rascality of every living man, as we see it here, or business conducted on the old lines of personal probity, with a full knowledge of the duty of restitution consequent upon dishonesty?

"Is the egoism of the North at all comparable to the chivalry of the South?

"Take out of your list of poets, painters, sculptors, composers, and scientists all those who hail from Italy, Spain, Austria, Bavaria, Baden, Poland, Russia, and France, and what have you left? Especially if you eliminate also the influence these men exerted on their followers and imitators in other countries.

"The South has educated the North and has Christianized and civilized it. Shame on the North for now spurning its moral and intellectual mother!"

WOMEN AS CHURCH DESERTERS—It is said on the authority of such evangelists as Dr. Chapman, Gipsy Smith, and George Stuart that "five men are now being converted in their meetings to every one woman." This is a reversal of an earlier state of things that led scoffers to rail at the Church as an institution of women and children. *The Central Methodist Advocate* (Lexington, Ky.) discusses this changed state of church adherence, assigning as a partial cause the enticements of the automobile for Sunday runs, and the inceasing tendency to Sunday pleasure-seeking of all kinds:

"Sabbath-breaking was, at one time, in this country, confined to reckless sinners, but now church-members, both men and women, may be seen on Sunday excursion trains, in automobiles, and in other ways, running away from Sunday-school and church, to tour the country, attend baseball games, and in other ways to profane God's holy day and use their influence against his Church. . . . . .

"We should like to ask those who advocate 'rights of laity' for women as a cure for all the ills of the Church, and the ballot for women as surety that intemperance will be overthrown and all moral reforms secured, to please tell us why women do not rightly use all the privileges and powers they now have for the advancement of the cause of Christ and for the establishment of morality among men?

"When we see women deliberately desert the church on Sunday, even members of it, and go with men to places of pleasure and amusement, and women of high social standing accused of smoking cigarets in their homes, and even on the public streets of fashionable Newport, how are you to make us think that all women would rightly use the ballot if they had it? . . . . . .

"If the women do not stay away from the Sunday show, baseball and excursion, and try to lead the men and the children to the Sunday-school and church, they are going to produce a nation of Sabbath-breakers, and they will have a set of infidel brothers, fathers, and husbands to associate with in the next generation.

"We still have many pure, consecrated women who stand by the Church, and work faithfully for it, but great numbers of modern women care nothing at all for the Church, but go with men in all the ways of the world."

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LETTERS AND ART

THE UNKNOWN ART OF THE EAST

THE PICTURED ART of the East remains to us almost a mystery save for the wood-block prints from Japan that now and then come into the auction-room. These things that we prize so highly and pay for so liberally were once, we are told, as common as the colored sheets of our Sunday newspapers. Now they are so scarce as to fetch fancy prices from the rich. But where Japanese pictures are rare Chinese pictures are rarer still. An English writer compares Chinese art to "a deep spring from which issues a thin stream of Japanese art familiar to Europeans only in a few trickles through the medium of the color print," and Chinese art is properly considered the fountain-head of the younger art of Japan. Our impressions, mainly, must be derived from reproductions, but even these, says Mr. Roger Fry, "reveal a sentiment for the moods of nature more profound than Europe has ever shown." He refers to pictures coming down from the great Sung period—the period just closed at the time Marco Polo made his journey to the East and returned to describe a civilization "so extreme in its refinement, so perfect at once sensually and intellectually" that Europe has not yet ceased wondering at these things existing in the thirteenth century. Mr. Fry, who, it will be recalled, represents the Metropolitan Museum of Art abroad, writes in the London *Nation* of some specimens of Chinese painting that have lately been exhibited there. The landscape painters of the Sung period, he says, show themselves supreme "in their power of isolating the emotional elements of landscape from all that is merely accessory and representative," so that this "inspired selective power" seems to reveal itself "born of prolonged and passionate contemplation." He goes on:

"And as with landscape, so with the flower and animal pieces of the period, there is the same penetrating, imaginative grasp of the inner life. The large painting of two geese in the British Museum Exhibition gives us a measure of this power. Whatever the merits of the mass of the new acquisitions, and they are perhaps rather representative than select, here is an indubitable masterpiece. Nothing could be more impressive and grandiose than these two self-satisfied and foolish birds. It is a triumph of religious art, and such as perhaps only Buddhism could have inspired, with its heightening of the significance of all manifestations of the spirit of life, its sublime refusal to accept the depreciations of use and wont. Much of the same spirit still inspires the somewhat later monochrome painting of an eagle hovering in the air over a small bear, who, half reared on his hind legs, turns round to look up at it. Here there is a keen, realistic observation of natural forms, but not of that merely external kind which marks so much of European animal drawing. It shows a direct imaginative sense of the life of the animal not sentimentalized into humanity, but understood by means of what is common to both."

Of the art of the T'ang dynasty, which went before the great Sung period, we have only faint glimpses, for scarcely anything seems to have come down to us. There is, however, a portrait of a pony, attributed to Han Kan, that Mr. Fry takes to represent the unknown period. He says:

"There is in the drawing of this horse a solemnity and grandeur, which must, one feels, derive from a remote antiquity. The form is revealed by a line of astonishing force and simplicity: it has an intensity of definition, a containing power which seems to belong to another race. There is still something left of that primal and immediate perception of form that the artists of Egypt and Assyria possest in the youth of the world, something that seems altogether to have evaporated from art alike in East and West. The drawing is more perfectly self-contained and self-determined, has less of what is accidental or merely representative than even the great works of the Sung time. One can dimly understand from this that, did we know the great art of the T'ang dynasty, it might displace from its supremacy the art of the Sung. One effect of this precious relic is to show clearly, I think, that the picture of a 'boy riding on a goat,' long supposed to be by Han Kan himself, can be nothing but a later copy, so entirely is it wanting in the monumental solidity and resistance of the more recent acquisition. Ming art bears to the preceding Sung a period relation curiously parallel to that which fourteenth-century art in Europe bears to the great productions of the thirteenth. No new inspiration is added; the old inspiration is still active, but everything inclines to virtuosity and overrefinement. None the less, it is nowise despicable, and at least three pictures of the new collection belonging to the Ming period must count as genuine and inspired masterpieces. Most fascinating of all is the large design of two Phenixes sitting in Olympian isolation upon the branches of a tree, the fabulous splendor of their tails falling majestically across the design. In all their gestures they are at once birdlike and divine—a supreme effort of fantastic invention.

Pictures from "The Burlington Magazine."

A SPECIMEN OF BUDDHIST ART.

This picture of two self-satisfied and foolish geese, dating from the Early Sung Period, a critic calls "a triumph of religious art" such as "perhaps only Buddhism could have inspired."

"Really greater, I think, is the powerful composition of a Tatar shooting turtle-doves, while the horse from which he has dismounted stands by. There is here an unusual strength and severity, both in the composition and the painting, a striking survival of the virile force of Sung painting. Much more in the spirit of Ming art, already almost of the eighteenth century in its rococo elegance, is the great scene of a water party, which has been admirably restored since its recent acquisition by the trustees. One can scarcely tell whether to think of Watteau or Botticelli before this delicious fantasia. The note of mundane charm could not be finer in Watteau, but there is none the less a lingering religious sentiment, a wonder and a yearning that, without lessening the charm, hints at remoter and less familiar things."

Mr. Laurence Binyon describes, in the August *Burlington Magazine*, the Buddhist "Lamaistic picture of Kwanyin" that we reproduce. Its "literary side" seems to represent a "mystical conception of Pity at the heart of the world, perfuming with dropt flowers the stony mountains and the barren waters over which this incarnation of a divine tenderness is floating."

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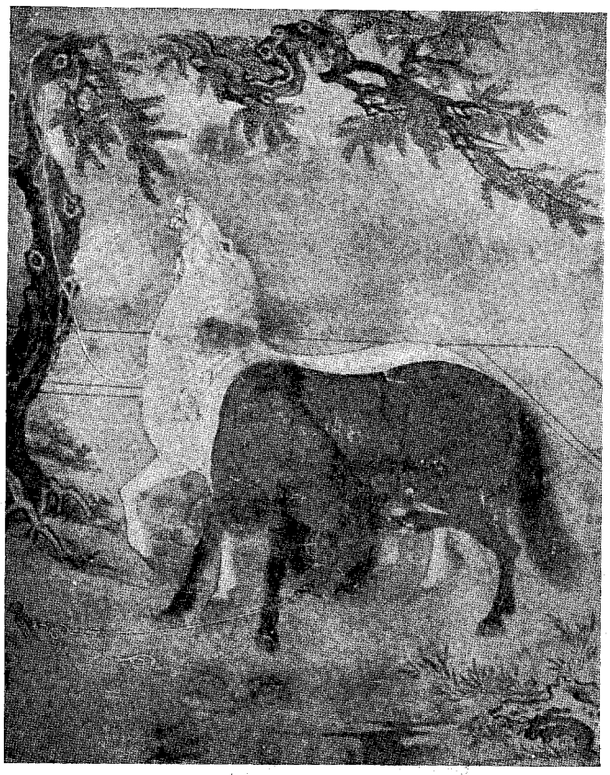
KEATS AND MORRIS IN GERMANY

ANY ONE innocent of literature might mistake Shakespeare for a German if he should happen upon a collection of German works on Bacon's great literary contemporary or hear German audiences applauding his plays. Teuton enthusiasm for Shakespeare may not be surprizing, but it seems it is a matter of surprize even to the Englishman himself to hear that the German mind has gone farther, and is



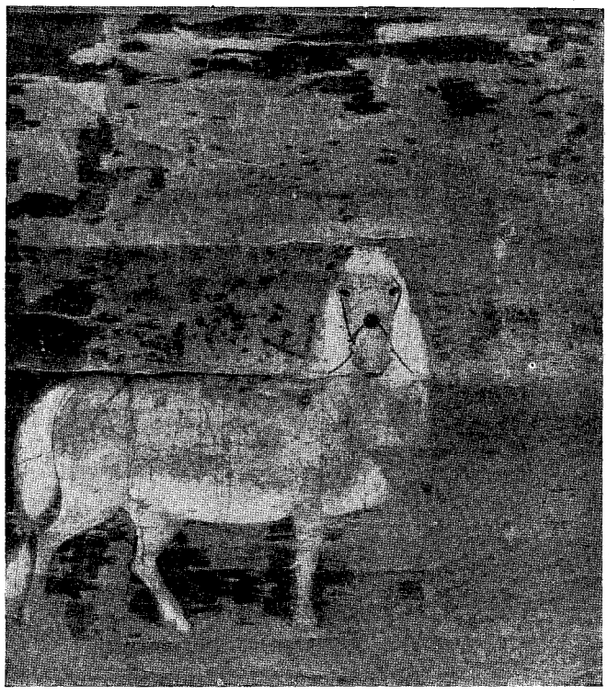
TETHERED HORSES.
By Chao-Meng-Fu.
In all Chinese animal painting there is, says a well-known critic, "a penetrating, imaginative grasp of the inner life."

owning to the influences of Keats, Ruskin, and William Morris. The new romantic school of German poets, says Prof. E. Sieper, of Munich University, looks upon Keats as an unrivaled model. In the last twenty years Ruskin and William Morris, more than any other Englishmen, have influenced German thought, further declares this professor; and a writer in the London *Times* is frank in expressing his astonishment at this statement. That part referring to Keats is especially notable, says this writer, "because his poetry seems to us so much a matter of verbal magic which we should expect to be beyond the ken even of a foreigner well acquainted with English." This editorial proceeds:

"It is always said that Byron is more admired by foreigners than by Englishmen, just because they can not detect the lack of verbal magic in his poetry. Indeed, Swinburne contended that his verse is improved when it is turned into good foreign prose. But any translation, one would think, must rub the bloom off the best of Keats's poetry; and without that bloom what would remain? What are the ideas which the new romantic poets of Germany find valuable in Keats? In his poetry we find, besides emotion which is exprest in his verbal magic, not ideas so much as an attitude toward life. He is the most unworldly of poets, the one who revolts most passionately against the notion that life is all a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. In one respect he is farther removed from the ordinary man of business even than Shelley, in that he does not rebel against what we call the practical view of things, but ignores it. Now in Germany the practical view of things has been for some generations embraced with an ardor unknown in England, because it is new to the Germans. In the past Germans were always regarded as the most romantic and sentimental of races. They were converted from their sentiment and romance mainly, perhaps, by their sufferings under Napoleon. The results of their conversion were first fully revealed in the war of 1870. Since then they have been practical in all departments of life with a systematic enthusiasm unknown in practical England.

"But this practical ardor of theirs was sure to provoke a reaction; and it is only natural that the reactionaries should turn for their inspiration to the English rebels against the practical view of things. For modern English literature is full of such rebellions, just because the practical view is general and of long standing. William Blake was the first great rebel against the triumphant common sense of the eighteenth century; and his writings are now, we believe, beginning to be studied in Germany. Keats did not rebel formally; rather in his works he represented a state of being freed from all material interests and exprest a series of passions perfectly disinterested. In him they were real passions, and their reality is what makes his poetry as strange and vivid as moonlight. It is worth noticing that the two other writers mentioned by Professor Sieper were both ardent admirers of Keats. They preached directly that of which Keats indirectly persuades us —the enormous value of beauty to the life of man. Ruskin, because of his waywardness, his frequent errors on matters of fact, his sometimes unscrupulous sentimentality, has lost much of his influence in England. We are so familiar with him that we forget how many momentous things he said for the first time. But in Germany, no doubt, his whole view of life is still unfamiliar; for the Germans have just attained to that general state of opinion against which he rebelled so fiercely in England. There is the same novelty for them in his ideas as there was a generation ago in the ideas against which he protested. For us he is just becoming old-fashioned; but for them he is a young contemporary, crying out against the heresies of yesterday, exposing the fallacies that are still everywhere triumphant."

Morris, so this writer thinks, might easily come into a regard abroad that his own country denies him because the main issues



A PICTURE OF THE EARLIEST CHINESE PERIOD.
Attributed to Han Kan.
There is here something of that "primal and immediate perception of form" possest by "artists of the youth of the world," now "evaporated from art alike in East and West."

for which he contended are not in these distant lands obscured by the lesser interests that at home cling about his name. In London, Morris was called a "poetic upholsterer" and there was "a depreciation in the phrase which exprest a very common opinion about Morris," for "he lived in London, made speeches

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at street-corners, and had his shop for every one to see in Oxford Street." But—

"In Germany they see him from farther off, and they see the most thorough, systematic, and inspired rebel against what he would have called the prevailing devil-worship of the world. For them the politician, the tradesman, the archeological revivalist are all lost in the poet and prophet. We can by an effort of imagination conjecture how different is the ideal state described in 'News from Nowhere' from the ideal state of the Pan-German; and, when we have done this, we can form some notion of the significance which 'News from Nowhere' must have for a German who can not see the millennium in Pan-German ideals. In England Morris is in conflict with the lack of ideals, with a merely hand-to-mouth notion of life. In Germany he must seem to be at war with a contrary ideal, with all that principled and systematic materialism which has made the success of modern Germany. Perhaps in Morris' poetry and in his visionary and controversial prose the German hears the long-suppressed voices of his own past, and remembers once more the old Germany full of legends and dreams and disinterested wonder. Morris tries to tell us how to re-create a world such as that. He tries, some would say, to put the clock back. But that is begging the whole question. He would argue that we and the modern Germans have merely put the clock out of order. They are the last people in the world we should expect to listen to him; but Professor Sieper tells us they are listening; and that may be the first sign of the return of the old German spirit."

OUR SILENT ARMY OF PLAYWRIGHTS

THE ENORMOUS rewards of the successful playwright seem to set the whole world writing plays. It doubtless looks easy to the tyro. Mr. Belasco describes a table that stands by his bedside piled three feet deep with manuscripts. They are plays that have rained upon him from all parts of the country, and they are only the siftings of a much larger pile that have seemed to his staff of readers worth a glance from his eye. As the newcomers arrive his boy lifts the pile and places them at the bottom. So Mr. Belasco's leisure hours are spent over a task that never ends. If one wonders who may make up the army of writers that supply him and similar managers, he is ready with hints that may help us uncover an aspiring playwright even in our own family circle. In *The Sunday Magazine* we read this:

"It is inconceivable that some one of your acquaintance is not at the present moment confidently at work upon some play which will soon be confided to the tender consideration of some producer—perhaps to myself, as likely as not. And with what pride! The peacock has nothing in the way of vanity on the young, new, fledgling playwright! And these conditions hold true in every walk of life.

"The woman of society, tired for a time of social activities, without hesitation flies to the writing of a play, thinking thus to achieve the fulfilment of a hastily conceived ambition to shine as a literary person. The business man, perhaps because he is imprest with the dramatic aspect of certain transactions that have fallen within his experience, with something of diffidence, perhaps, takes up the writing of a play; the scholar, the teacher, the propagandist, imprest with the opportunity the theater affords for the spread of ideas, hurriedly take up their pens and write what they fondly believe to be plays. They are all at it—politicians, newspaper men, mechanics, clerks, dressmakers, firemen and policemen, motormen, grocers, butchers, cooks, any number of them—all are writing plays.

"I do not say this in jest. It is sober fact. There is not a calling I have named, and I do not believe that the census man on his recent rounds enumerated many, that are not represented in the authorship of plays that have been sent me for approval. Your cook is a persistent playwright, and so is your lady's maid. The plumber playwright long ago ceased to be a novelty. The chauffeur playwright is an established fact, and I suppose the aeronaut playwright will be with us before long. These statements may seem extreme and absurd; but the fact is serious; it is appalling.

"I may say here that it is, of course, out of the question that all these people should succeed in their purpose of writing practicable plays, much less successful ones. The greater number of these hastily enlisted aspirants have not even an elementary conception of the qualifications requisite for one who is going to make a business of playwriting. The drama, more fully than any other representative art, gives us a picture of life. It counterfeits with marvelous closeness, despite its artificial limits, the conditions of reality, and does this with preciseness and attention to minute details absent from all other forms of

KWANYIN.

From a Chinese picture in the British Museum, by an unknown painter of the Yüan dynasty. Here, according to an interpreter, is seen "Pity at the heart of the world, perfuming with dropt flowers the stony mountains and barren waters over which this incarnation of a divine tenderness is floating."

representation. For this reason I think we are safe in assuming that the demands of the drama upon its creators are greater than those of any other art. The dramatist's must be the master mind which knows everything; his the world's heart which feels everything; his the upper soul which experiences, transcends, everything."

It goes without saying that most of the crowd will remain dumb inglorious playwrights, and for the very reason that the thing that looks so easy is really one of the hardest of all. The new playwright, says Mr. Belacso, "should first make certain that he has a story to tell, the nature of which is drama; that is, a real story which unfolds in a dramatic way vital experiences in the lives of his characters, and not merely a loosely connected succession of distantly related incidents, as is so frequently the work of the tyro at dramatic construction." Then—

"In the telling of his story, he should employ such agencies, and only such agencies, as are essential to its proper realization by the people across the footlights, the audience; always bearing in mind that if he is going to reproduce during two hours' acting upon the stage a series of events that in reality covers an enormously greater period of time, he must bar all unessential details. The incidental accompaniments of real life drama should only rarely be included. In other words, the drama is the extracted essence of life put up in condensed form for quick

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assimilation, and there should not be too many wrappings to the package.

"If I could use but one word in which to sum up the advice of which young playwrights seem to stand most in need, the word I should choose is, concentrate. It is the besetting sin of the young dramatist that he will not concentrate. I say this advisedly. Of the many thousands of plays yearly sent for my approval by far the greater portion are rendered valueless from a producing view-point through their lack of concentration.

"This fault is shown in many phases of play construction as practised by the raw hand at the business; but especially in one particular does it put a hopeless blight upon the work that contains it. This is in the playwright's inability to concentrate the sympathetic interest of the audience upon that character or set of characters which in the natural order of events should receive it. It is a fatal defect to have two or three heroes, heroines, or villains, all more or less equal in importance, and all exerting pulls upon the sympathies of the audience. The playwright should single out one couple from among the characters in his piece, and concentrate upon them the attention, the interest, and the affection of his audience, and he should ruthlessly thrust into the background any figure that steps forward and threatens to disturb the priority of interest the leading characters enjoy."

TRYING TO MAKE STUDENTS STUDY

VIEWED as public-service corporations, the colleges should be expected to return to the public which supports them, the best service that can be had. But a well-known professor is quoted as admitting that "the American college is deficient, and unnecessarily deficient alike in earnestness and pedagogical intelligence; that in consequence our college students are (and for the most part, emerge) flighty, superficial, and immature, lacking, as a class, concentration, seriousness, and thoroughness." Part of the blame is put upon the students themselves. The goals sought by the student are many, but in striving to reach them, says Mr. Arthur W. Page, "the average undergraduate puts not his trust in scholarship." As a consequence of this the American college does not give to the country "men who have been *taught* to train their minds."

Mr. Page has collected a variety of facts from recent visits to Harvard and Princeton, which he details in an elaborate article in the September *World's Work*. He does not exempt these two institutions from the charge. He tells us wherein they have been made conscious of shortcomings and are trying to work amendments, their presidents being "educational 'insurgents' with plans for reform and a desire for greater efficiency." Harvard awoke to its needs, we are told, through an investigation which revealed that "neither the faculty nor any member of it had accurate knowledge of the efficiency of the instruction in the college." Mr. Page writes:

"The amount of work done by the students, and the amount which the instructors supposed was done were widely at variance. The instructors seemed to think that each course should require about six hours a week outside of the three hours spent in the lecture-room. The average, as reported by the undergraduates, was less than three and one-half hours a week. More than half of these reports came from highest-rank men. The poorer workers probably spent less than two and a half hours. As the committee reported, 'The average amount of study was discreditably small.'

"Weekly quizzes were begun in almost every course. The office became stricter about absences. The screws were put on in an effort to force the undergraduates to work. But the elective system still offered the unawakened and shiftless student one escape. The large preliminary courses could not be made so exacting as the smaller courses which followed. The lazy, therefore, chose the preliminary courses in all kinds of unrelated subjects, from Indic philology to fine arts.

"These measures have resulted in more work, but, as President Wilson said of the work at Princeton, 'not enough to get excited about.'

"A second investigation made in 1909 showed plainly enough the reason for the lack of intellectual enthusiasm in Harvard (and the evil is as prevalent in other institutions as in Harvard, tho few have been so frank about admitting it). The following are the reasons given by students for not striving for scholarship honors or a degree with distinction:

UNDERGRADUATE REASONS AGAINST SCHOLARSHIPS

Reason	*No. of Students*
Would interfere with other pursuits more worth while	47
Would require too much specializing	35
Did not think it is worth while	33
Did not think it is worth the effort	28
Did not feel that they had enough natural ability to try	23
Did not know of it, or on account of not being started right in freshman year	20
No good for business	18

"And a variety of other reasons showed a disbelief in the value of scholarship. Even a third of the candidates for honors answered 'no' to the question: 'Do you consider rank, or a degree with distinction, or a literary prize to be a trustworthy indication of ability?'

"The undergraduate feels that the by-products of his college life are more important than the main business."

If Harvard or Princeton should develop a faculty in which every man is a real teacher or should develop a system under which all the faculty are obliged to teach effectively, says Mr. Page, it would be a national, not a local, achievement. He characterizes some college teachers as "so casual" in the manner of introducing their subjects that "the undergraduate feels it is not a matter of great importance." Still others "of a niggardly nature, monopolize the subjects themselves, acquire knowledge without end, but allow very little to escape for the benefit of their classes." When President Wilson took the helm at Princeton, he tackled the subject by waging war on the long-distance method of transmission of learning. This was the means he employed:

"Every lecturer was to meet a certain number of the men in his course, in groups of four or five, at least once a week. The other students who were not in the lecturers' sections met preceptors who had charge of them in three out of their five courses. Every boy went three times a week to an informal conference with his preceptor—his particular teacher—and twice a week to conferences with lecturers.

"At first there was some opposition to this scheme by the lecturers, but it has died out, for they find that the conferences are as helpful to them as to the boys. The lecturers can tell from their conferences whether or not the lectures or the reading have taken hold of their classes. President Wilson told me of his own course in jurisprudence that, when he first began to lecture, seventeen years ago, he talked on the assumption that the boys had done enough of the reading he assigned to understand the A B C of the subject. He soon came to the conclusion that this was an unwarranted assumption. He was obliged to explain every new point, even every term. This laborious process did not leave a great deal of time for the more significant and broader aspects of the subject. Now he is again lecturing on the assumption with which he began. But now it is founded on fact—at least somewhat on fact. These informal conferences—the preceptorial system—constitute his first attack upon the old condition. He allows the corporals of the teaching army to handle a few men at a time, and if they are good corporals they can do this as well as the generals, and the generals are given much more intelligent troops to lead in the larger intellectual maneuvers."

The preceptorial conferences have nothing of the classroom stiffness about them, as this shows:

"The boys sit around. They can smoke if they wish. . . . The men are unembarrassed, at ease, and comfortable. They are not even required to attend, but they do so, because without the preceptor's approval they can not take the examinations for the course. Some of the preceptors have established such relations with their men that when one is absent he will explain later his non-appearance as if he had missed a dinner engagement. There is no longer a gulf between the faculty and the undergraduates. The preceptors in particular know their men, and know them well, for they meet the same men three times a week. Some of the preceptors have been elected honorary members of the undergraduate clubs, and it is not an uncommon sight to see preceptors and students dining together."

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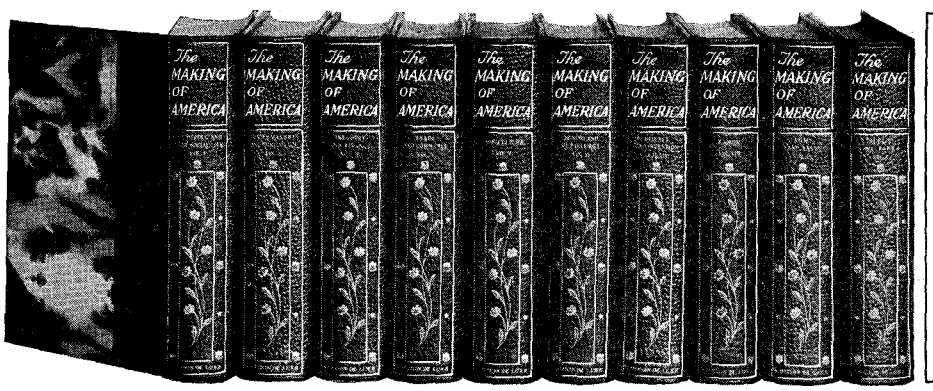

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CURRENT POETRY

THE pleasant imagery in the poem "Emilia" does not receive the advantage of a perfect musical setting. Awkward hitches, hesitant phrases, and slightly dissonant stanzas break the thread of melody. Otherwise the verses measure to the high standard of *The Atlantic Monthly*. They move with a glittering veil of romance and mystery. They have an outline in vagueness and are flung out to be apprehended, not dissected.

Emilia

BY ELLEN ANGUS FRENCH

Halfway up the Hemlock valley turnpike,
In the bend of Silver Water's arm,
Where the deer come trooping down at even,
Drink the cowslip pool, and fear no harm,
Dwells Emilia,
Flower of the fields of Camlet Farm.

Sitting sewing by the western window
As the too brief mountain sunshine flies,
Hast thou seen a slender-shouldered figure
With a chestnut braid, Minerva-wise,
Round her temples,
Shadowing her gray, enchanted eyes?

When the freshets flood the Silver Water,
When the swallow flying northward braves
Sleeting rains that sweep the birchen foothills
Where the windflowers' pale plantation waves—
(Fairy gardens
Springing from the dead leaves in their graves)

Falls forgotten, then, Emilia's needle;
Ancient ballads, fleeting through her brain,
Sing the cuckoo and the English primrose,
Outdoors calling with a quaint refrain;
And a rainbow
Seems to brighten through the gusty rain.

Forth she goes, in some old dress and faded,
Fearless of the showery shifting wind;
Kilted are her skirts to clear the mosses,
And her bright braids in a kerchief pinned,—
Younger sister
Of the damsel-errant Rosalind.

While she helps to serve the harvest supper
In the lantern-lighted village hall,
Moonlight rises on the burning woodland,
Echoes dwindle from the distant Fall.
Hark, Emilia!
In her ear the airy voices call.

Hidden papers in the dusky garret,
Where her few and secret poems lie,—
Thither flies her heart to join her treasure,
While she serves, with absent-musing eye,
Mighty tankards
Foaming cider in the glasses high.

"Would she mingle with her young companions!"
Vainly do her aunts and uncles say;
Ever, from the village sports and dances,
Early missed, Emilia slips away.
Whither vanished?
With what unimagined mates to play?

Did they seek her, wandering by the water,
They should find her comrades shy and strange:
Queens and princesses and saints and fairies,
Dimly moving in a cloud of change:—
Desdemona;
Mariana of the Moated Grange.

Up this valley to the fair and market
When young farmers from the southward ride,
Oft they linger at a sound of chanting
In the meadows by the turnpike side;
Long they listen,
Deep in fancies of a fairy bride.

Quenches Thirst—
Horsford's Acid Phosphat
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage and Strengthening Tonic—superior to lemonade.

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We take from *The Atlantic* this suggestive, impressionistic pen-sketch of Whistler.

Whistler

(*At the Metropolitan Museum*)

By Margaret Steele Anderson

So sharp the sword, so airy the defense!
As 'twere a play, or delicate pretense;
So fine and strange—so subtly-poisèd, too—
The egoist that looks forever through!

That winged spirit—air and grace and fire—
A-flutter at the frame, is your desire;
Nay, it is you—who never knew the net,
Exquisite, vain—whom we shall not forget!

Mr. Padraic Colum belongs to the "younger choir" of Ireland that is rapidly rising into literary prominence under such leaders as John Synge and W. B. Yeats. Mr. Colum has published several volumes of verse and has placed two or three successful plays. "An Idyll" is one of his latest contributions to the London *Nation*.

An Idyll

By Padraic Colum

Good-night! We've watched together, and have seen
the woods grow black.
Good-night! The moth-like owls sweep out upon
their track.

You stay at last at my bosom with your beauty
young and rare,
Tho your light limbs are as limber as the foal's
that follows the mare,
Brow fair and young and stately, where thought
has now begun,
Hair bright as the breast of the eagle when he
strains up to the sun!

In the space of a broken castle I found you on a day
When the call of the new-come cuckoo went with
me all the way;

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It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

A lady, of Green Forest, Ark., owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she says:

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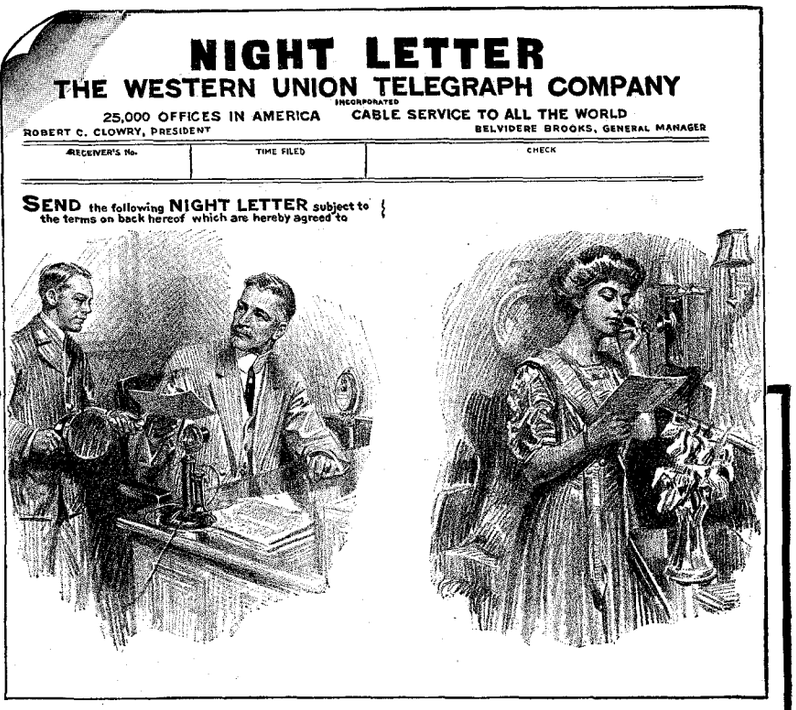
"So I stopped coffee and gave Postum a thorough trial and the results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"I dreaded to quit coffee because every time I have tried to stop it I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me and was the cause of my stomach trouble and extreme nervousness. But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum.

"Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.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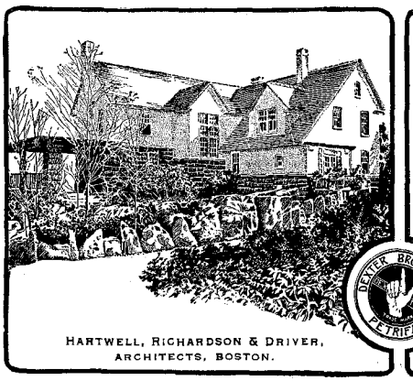

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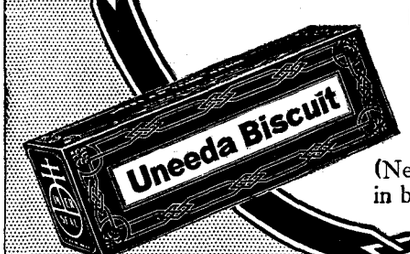

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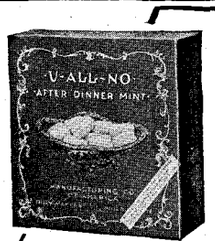

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You stood by the loosened stones that were rough
and black with age,
The fawn beloved of the hunter in the panther's
broken cage!

So we went down together by paths your child-
hood knew,
Remote you went beside me, like the spirit of the
dew;
Hard were the hedge-rows still, sloe-bloom was
their scanty dower:
You slipt it within your bosom, the bloom that
scarce is flower!

And now you stay at my bosom with your beauty
young and rare,
Tho your light limbs are as limber as the foal's
that follows the mare,
But always I will see you on paths your childhood
knew
When remote you went beside me like the spirit
of the dew!

"The Fiddler's Farewell," contributed to the current *Nation* (London) by Alfred Noyes, is a readable poem that swings along with an easy melody and an obvious pathos.

The Fiddler's Farewell

BY ALFRED NOYES

With my fiddle to my shoulder,
And my hair turning gray,
And my heart growing older,
I must shuffle on my way,
Tho there's not a hearth to greet me,
I must reap as I sowed,
And—the sunset shall meet me
At the turn of the road.

O, the whin's a dusky yellow,
And the road a rosy white,
And the blackbird's call is mellow
At the falling of night,
And there's honey in the heather
Where we'll make our last abode,
My tunes and me together,
At the turn of the road.

I have fiddled for your city,
Thro' market-place and inn,
I have poured forth my pity
On your grief and your sin!
But your riches are your burden,
And your pleasure is your goad;
I've the whin-gold for guerdon
At the turn of the road.

Your village lights'll call me
As the lights of home the dead,
But a black night befall me
Ere your pillows rest my head!
God be praised, tho' like a jewel
Every cottage casement showed,
There's a star that's not so cruel
At the turn of the road.

Nay, beautiful and kindly
Are the faces drawing nigh;
But I gaze at them blindly
And hasten, hasten by;

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For O, no face of wonder
On earth has ever glowed
Like the one that waits me yonder
At the turn of the road.

Her face is lit with splendor!
She dwells beyond the skies!
But deep, deep and tender
Are the tears in her eyes.
The angels see them glistening
In pity for my load;
And—she's waiting there, she's listening
At the turn of the road.

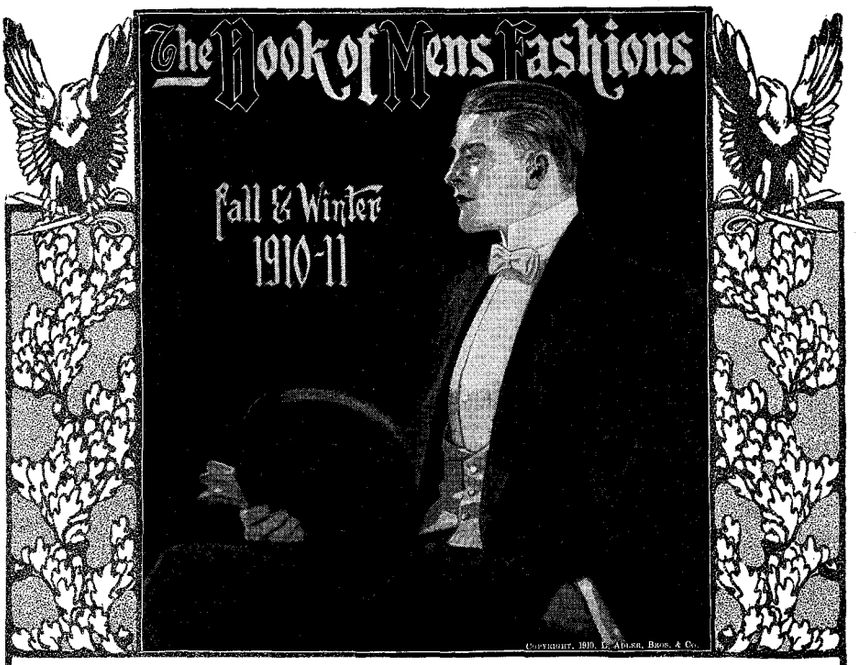
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TWO LEADERS OF THE "OLD GUARD"

OUR energetic ex-President says in a public statement that the leaders of the New York Republican machine "will have all the fight they want" in opposing his principles at the Republican State Convention. Evidently the "Old Guard" have a battle before them, and it is now an opportune moment, "just before the battle," to size up the generals. Mr. Burton J. Hendrick gives us in the current *McClure's* an interesting estimate of two of their leaders, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and James W. Wadsworth, Speaker of the New York Assembly. Mr. Hendrick considers that "were a successor to Platt possible under present conditions, Barnes would unquestionably be that successor, as he is the strongest and ablest leader in the State. Moreover:

Barnes furnishes an interesting study in heredity and social environment. By all outward signs he should have been a man of light and leading in his community. He comes of the most approved New England stock; the first William Barnes was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635. Barnes' father was William Barnes, the first Insurance Commissioner of New York; his grandfather was Thurlow Weed, one of the founders of the Republican party in New York State. Weed was clearly a two-sided figure: together with an unexampled and not overscrupulous ability at political manipulation, he had real capacity for unselfish public service. A student of heredity might reasonably conclude that William Barnes had inherited much of his grandfather's political acumen without the latter's real patriotism and gift for public usefulness. History furnishes a similar case in Aaron Burr, who inherited in large measure the intellectual keenness of his philosophic grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, without taking over his moral enthusiasms. Barnes was trained in a quiet, well-bred home; as a child, he was a favorite of his distinguished grandfather, who remembered him handsomely in his will. He was a studious boy, with a fondness for reading and writing; at the Albany Academy, where he prepared for Harvard, he ranked second in his class. In Harvard, likewise, he made a highly creditable record. He was graduated *magna cum laude* in 1888, nineteenth in a class of nearly three hundred, taking honors in his favorite subjects, history, political science, and metaphysics.

All this makes rather strange reading now, for the familiar sight of William Barnes in the café of the Ten Eyck Hotel, surrounded



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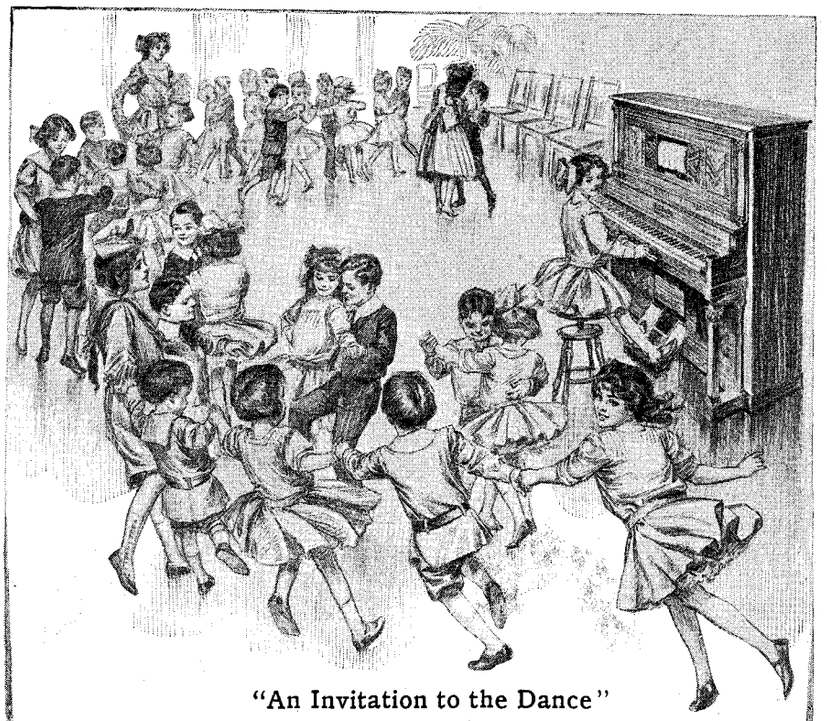

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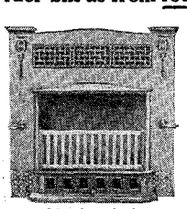

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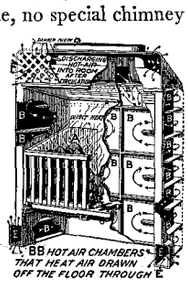

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by a hilarious and bibulous company, suggests little of the sanctity and modest culture usually associated with the name of John Harvard. The man's personality and political methods would rather imply an origin from the ranks of Tammany Hall. He is a big, brazen, loud-talking man—red-faced, red-necked, well dressed, and with precisely that bullyish energy, that capacity to rule through fear, that daredevil wilfulness and determination never to compromise with his opponents, which explain the rise of so many Tammany chieftains. The old-time Tammany leader, as a young man, forged ahead in politics by virtue of his ability with his fists; and though Barnes probably has no exceptional pugilistic talents, it is by political hard fighting, hard hitting, and giving no quarter, that he has made his way. Even among his immediate followers few love Barnes, though everybody fears him. He is unquestionably a man of great physical and mental force; he is constantly moving, and even when engaged in private conversation he stalks up and down the room, talking rapidly, incisively, in a quick, staccato voice that sometimes approaches a snarl, emphasizing his remarks by wildly waving a cigaret. Barnes, indeed, is an irrepressible talker, and at his famous political dinners, surrounded by his cheering followers, he is possest of a certain rough eloquence. On these occasions, as on all others, he discusses political matters with an engaging frankness and makes no attempts to conceal the secrets of his political success.

And in politics Barnes is an out-and-out materialist. He judges all party workers by their ability to "show results"; and by results he means the votes that they can deliver on election day. By this same test Barnes himself has by no means been a failure. When he took charge at Albany in 1890, the town was a hopelessly Democratic stronghold, and until 1899 it had never had a Republican Mayor. In that year, however, Barnes elected a Republican administration and has kept the city Republican ever since. He has accomplished this by thorough organization and the plentiful use of money. Before all elections he assesses the local office-holders; and, according to its political enemies, the Republican organization acquires the sinews from even more doubtful sources. Whatever the truth of these charges,—and they have never been proved—Albany has a well-deserved reputation of being a wide-open town. Barnes's theory of administration is to give the people "what they want." His organization makes no effort to enforce the laws against gambling, Sunday liquor selling, or houses of prostitution. As a political philosopher Barnes believes in the European system of "segregation"; and it is this, he thinks, that makes his control so impregnable.

Barnes' "closest associate" has been "Young Jim" Wadsworth, who has been Speaker of the Assembly during the struggle of the last two years. Mr. Hendrick thinks that "in many ways Wadsworth is the most interesting political figure in the State." Says he:

Political observers should not overlook the part played in this anti-Hughes campaign by men representing the higher social class—college men of Anglo-Saxon lineage.

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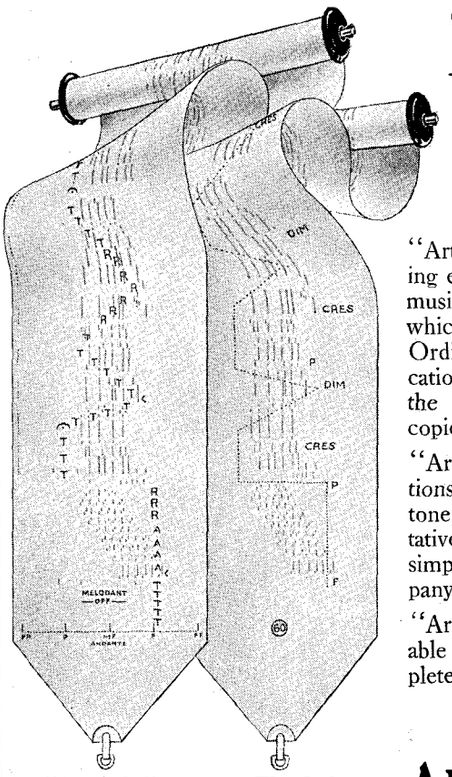
Even Allds was a college man—the proud wearer of a Phi Beta Kappa key. Harvard, as already noted, can lay claim to Barnes; and its great sister university, Yale, enrolls Wadsworth among its graduates. The Wadsworth clan in western New York State is about the nearest thing we have in this country to the great county families of England; Wadsworth and his social environment seem almost to have stept out of the pages of Anthony Trollope. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the first James Wadsworth moved from Connecticut to Livingston County in New York State and purchased thirty-five thousand acres from the Indians. Backed by these enormous landed interests, the Wadsworths for more than a century have dominated the county socially, politically, and financially.

"Young Jim" entered Yale in the class of 1898, and there he proved himself worthy of his training and ancestry. His personal charm, his lack of snobbishness, his hard work for the glory of his college, easily made him the most popular man in his class. His chief undergraduate enthusiasm was athletics; his great ambition—an ambition which was realized—was to obtain a place on the baseball team. At the end of his course, Wadsworth enlisted in the Spanish war, and saw service in Porto Rico and later in the Philippines. Returning home, he married the daughter of John Hay, ex-Secretary of State, and settled down to a delightful domestic life. Wadsworth was bred to no business or profession; he was simply a gentleman farmer, absorbed in his acres, his cattle, his tenantry—the typical "young squire" of early Victorian England.

And, as under the old English régime the favored son automatically went to Parliament, so young Wadsworth necessarily found his way to the Legislature. His grandfather had been the Republican candidate for Governor in 1862 against Horatio Seymour; his father had been a congressman for many years; and Livingston County, in the Assembly at Albany, was practically a pocket borough in the gift of the Wadsworth family. In due course, at the beginning of the session of 1904, Wadsworth took his seat. His coming was like a breath of fresh air in a stiflingly corrupt atmosphere. He was only twenty-seven years old, a tall, slender, muscular figure—showing in every fiber traces of the outdoor sports that formed his main diversions. His frank, ruddy face, his mild, direct brown eyes, his unassuming manners—these reflected the cleanness of his private life and the inborn honesty of his character. And the conditions that had prevailed for many years gave Wadsworth his opportunity. In 1905 Speaker Nixon died, and his death gave Governor Higgins and President Roosevelt an excuse for interfering to reform conditions. These public-spirited leaders hit upon Wadsworth as the most available house-cleaner, and, at their dictation, he was elected Speaker. Wadsworth's early acts justified their confidence. He deprived the grafters of the old régime of their power, and the Speakership became clean, probably for the first time in a generation. Wadsworth also showed positive talents as a parliamentarian; before the close of his first term his tact and his ability had given him practical control of the house. "The kid has made good," was the judgment of the machine members of his own party who had grudgingly acquiesced in his elevation.

And so "young Jim," when Governor



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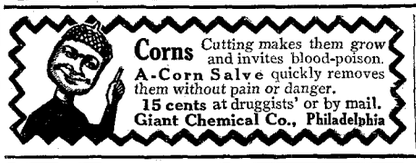

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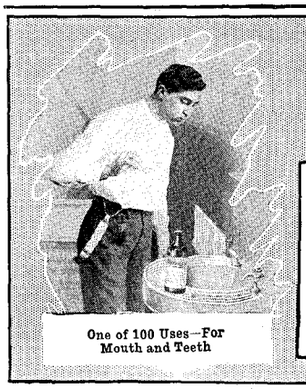

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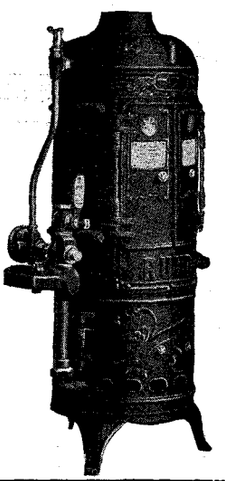

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Hughes came to Albany, had his whole life before him. No young man ever had a greater opportunity for real public service along the most enlightened lines. Everything about the man would have made him a powerful factor for political decency. As he stood upon the Speaker's rostrum, before his hundred and fifty associates, few of whom had had his opportunities or possest his abilities, his very presence was an example. Anything a clean young man like this stood for must necessarily be right; "Young Jim" was straight; and his advocacy of any particular measure was in itself the most powerful argument in its favor.

The psychologist of politics must explain why, with every possible incentive to assume positive leadership in favor of the Hughes ideals, Wadsworth should now have turned his back upon them. It was about three years ago that his admirers first noticed a change in his behavior. He began to refer on the public platform to his "instinctive horror of reformers," and to select for his political associates the political enemies of Governor Hughes. From a mild neutrality he passed into active hostility. By degrees he seemed to have come under the influence of William Barnes, until, as the philosophers at Albany put it, "Wadsworth is playing Faust to Barnes' Mephistopheles." Probably ambition had something to do with Wadsworth's destruction; he made the same mistake that so many well-bred young men have made of thinking that the way to get ahead in political life is to fraternize with the gang. It is significant that, at the Saratoga convention of 1908, Wadsworth was Barnes' candidate for Governor against Hughes. Perhaps, also, under Wadsworth's veneer of democratic amiability there may have been the solid substance of Bourbonism—an unconscious sense of class privilege, of the inherent right of capital and corporate interests to control. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that Wadsworth has deliberately thrown his fortunes with the *disjecta membra* of the old Platt régime. In the last session he exerted all his influence to protect them and to humiliate Hughes. Thus, as a result of the Allds disclosures, the most enlightened members of the Legislature advocated a resolution calling for a thorough investigation of legislative corruption. It was a sorry sight to see Wadsworth leave the Speaker's chair and argue against this resolution on the floor; but it graphically portrayed the extent to which he had run the political rake's progress at Albany.

DISCHARGED IN DISHONOR

LESS than a year ago a French soldier named Michel, of the thirty-first Infantry of the Line, in company with Graby, a fellow private, was found guilty of murdering an elderly woman in a train and was sentenced by court martial to twenty years' hard labor and dismissal from the army. His companion was sentenced to be shot. A correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* graphically describes Michel's degradation from the ranks of the Zouaves.

"It appears that Graby is the worse of the two," said a Zouave, diving into the voluminous folds of his red trousers after a cigaret. "*Parbleu!*"—only it was another word—replied his neighbor, a *chasseur à pied*, "they ought to give them both to Deibler to be shortened!"

The Zouaves—a natty, sunburnt set of men

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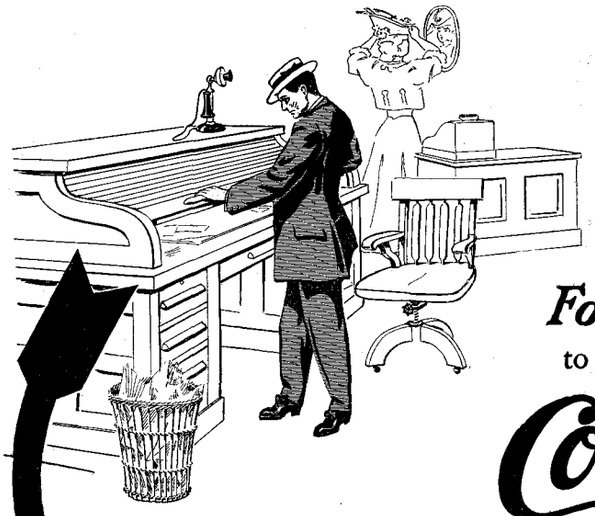

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—were drawn up in one corner of the vast quadrilateral of the Tourelles Barracks. On their right were the blue-coated Colonial infantry, on their left the *chasseurs à pied* in their smart black and green, in front across the square a blazing red patch where the infantry were posted, and as a background to this medley of color the fresh green verdure of the old lime-trees fringing the ground. The French Army had turned out in force to see the soldier murderer drummed out of the regiment he had dishonored.

The hands on the barrack clock pointed to 8:20 A.M. Here high up on the northeastern fortifications of Paris the air was fresh, and every now and then the sun burst through the clouded sky to illuminate the scene. The troops, of whom there were more than two thousand, were standing easy, and little blue hazes of cigaret smoke hung over their ranks. Within its gaudy frame of red and blue and scarlet and gold the vast square lay solitary in the sunshine, save only for one erect figure. It was the Colonel of the Thirty-first, a small well-knit figure of a man with a great bushy mustache. He paced nervously up and down with an occasional quick glance at the clock. The prisoner was late.

Suddenly an excited Captain bustled up. Mutual salutes; a muttered word; then the Colonel turned and faced that waiting host. The Zouave threw away his cigaret and scrambled into place. There was some scuffling, and then the little figure in the center of the square spoke. "Fix bayonets!" he roared, and the command, traveling from mouth to mouth down the ranks mingled with the clicking of steel and almost drowned the sound of the wheels of a prison-van which entered slowly through the gate. It stopt in a corner, a knot of burly gendarmes scrambled out, and the doors were opened. It is the prisoner. His hands are manacled; under one arm, he carries a poor, brown paper parcel containing the few belongings he has been allowed to take away with him to the penal settlement.

There is nothing in the world so impressive as the silence of a large crowd; it is even more terrifying than its shoutings. And, in the death-like stillness which followed that stentorian command, I heard from across the square the handcuffs jangle as they fell from the prisoner's wrists, the gravel crunch beneath his feet as he stept in between the file of soldiers waiting to receive him.

Michel is tall and flabby. He has broad shoulders and a wide spread of hip. His face was unhealthy and puffy, and he kept his eyes riveted to the ground, but when once he raised them one saw they were small and cruel and beady. His head was covered by the undress military cap, and he wore the short undress vest—cut like our Guards' white fatigue tunic—of dark blue and the familiar bright red trousers. His bayonet had been taken away. He walked very erect, and his bearing was so determined as to betray the tremendous effort he was making to face his shame boldly.

As the squad with its prisoner broke into the square the sun peeped through the clouds, glinting off the immobile lines of bayonets and bringing out the color contrasts of the picture, the red uniforms against the green trees, a group of white-clad masons massed on a black roof. Not a man stirred among

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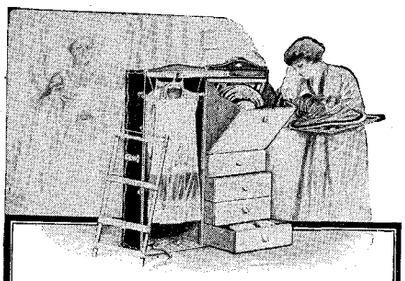

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all those troops. Not a voice from the crowded housetops or from the spectators at the gate came to break the silence. There was only the regular crunching of the feet of the escort as it led the prisoner right into the center of the square, where it wheeled round with its back to the main wing of the barracks. The Sergeant in command took a pace to the side, leaving Michel face to face with his Colonel. By the commander's side stood a grizzled officer holding a roll of paper, the judgment of the court martial. A few steps to the rear was the second-in-command, deputed to carry out the degradation.

Once more the colonel commanded in ringing tones that penetrated right across the square: "*Garde à vous! Arme sur l'épaule droite!*" (Attention, shoulder arms!) A rustle, a rattle, and a snap, and silence once again. The clerk of the court martial advanced and read the sentence passed on the two murderers. Raising his hand to his cap in salute, he cried: "In the name of the French people!" and read on to the end. Michel kept his eyes on the ground; his body painfully stiffened; his face, if possible, a shade paler. The reading finished the Colonel drew his sword. Turning, he signaled to the buglers and drummers of the Thirty-first posted fifty yards behind him. For the first time Michel raised his eyes, and as the bugles screamed above the roll of the drums he seemed to sway. Universal service leaves its mark on a man, however debased and degraded he may be, and this unworthy son of France, livid and quivering, was tasting the very dregs of his cup of shame.

The guard stept back six paces, leaving Michel standing out alone before his Colonel in the middle of that big *place* under the eyes of the garrison of Paris. The tension was terrible; people seemed to hold their breath.

"Henri-Maurice Michel," the Colonel cried, and his voice rang like a trumpet: "you are unworthy to carry arms. By right of law we degrade you!" Like a flash the second in command was at that swaying figure. With two short tugs he ripped the buttons off the man's tunic, which opened, showing a patch of white shirt. The buttons rolled on the ground. With a couple of quick pulls the officer tore the regimental numbers off the man's collar, and then laid hold of Michel's cap. The private uneasily moved his head as emblem and chin-strap fell away, and the ceremony was finished.

But a final ignominy was in store for the murderer. The escort closed in on him once more and marched him off to the left, where two battalions of the Thirty-first were drawn up. With bowed head the prisoner was led past his old comrades, rigid at shoulder arms, and so right round the four sides of the square, past the black-coated chasseurs, the picturesque Zouaves, the gunners, and all the rest, back to the prison van. That set white face, with downcast eyes, gave no indication of what was going on in the ex-soldier's mind. Was he thinking of the poor lady he so foully did to death, who bit his hand in the agony of her death struggle, as he cynically stated at his trial? Or was he thinking, as I was, of another early morning in the near future when there will be a similar military display for the degradation of his accomplice, with the addition, however, of a firing platoon and a coffin? Sullen and white-faced, he was hurried to the van, which for a moment was surrounded by his old comrades staring silently at Henri-Maurice

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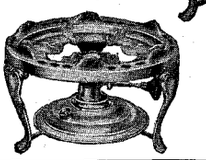

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Michel, ex-soldier and murderer. And as the troops dispersed there echoed in from the streets the shouts and execrations of the crowd which greeted the appearance of the prison-van.

FILIPINO RIDDLES

THE appearance of a book of riddles transports us back to the time when the hoop-skirt was in blossom and the question "Oh, Mr. Jones, are you good at riddles?" was quite the thing. These blessings of the dear dead days have been replaced by bridge-whist, the hobble-skirt, and other athletic sports. But in a land where fashions have little restraint on freedom, either of mind or of body, riddles are altogether *au fait* wherever young people get together; they are much in vogue when a young Filipino gentleman calls upon his sweetheart, and among Tagals and Pampangans, we are told, the chief occasion for giving *bugtong* is when a little group is watching at night beside a corpse.

A large number of these riddles have been collected and edited by Mr. Frederick Starr in a series of Philippine studies (World Book Company, Yonkers, N. Y.). Many of them are, of course, involved in native customs and plays on native words, and many are quite as stupid as some civilized humor. A few are really worth quoting for American readers:

The mother says "Let us stand up," but the children say "Let us lie across."—A ladder.

At night they come without being fetched and by day they are lost without being stolen.—The stars.

Here he comes with glowing charcoal on his head.—Cock.

Come up and let us go, go down and here we stay.—Anchor.

Two stores are open at the same time.—Eyes.

There is a small brook filled with shells.—Mouth.

A slender tree which bears only one leaf.—Lighted candle.

His words are audible but difficult to understand; when you look at his face you will understand what he says.—Clock.

I saw two boats: only one person was aboard.—Shoes.

A sweet lady among thorns.—Pineapple.

"Here, here!" he says, but has no mouth.—Forefinger.

The letter C becomes O, O becomes C.—The moon.

He pulled out a stick and it was followed by a snake.—Needle and thread.

When held it goes; when let loose it lies down.—Pen.

I throw the eggs, they crow immediately.—Firecracker (Torpedo).

When pulled it is a cane, when pushed it is a tent.—An umbrella.

If he sits down he is high, if he stands up he is low.—Dog.

There are two princesses who live on the two sides of a mountain; when one cries, both cry.—The eyes.

I sowed maize grains; in the morning they were swept away.—Stars.

If you chop it, it heals at once.—Water.

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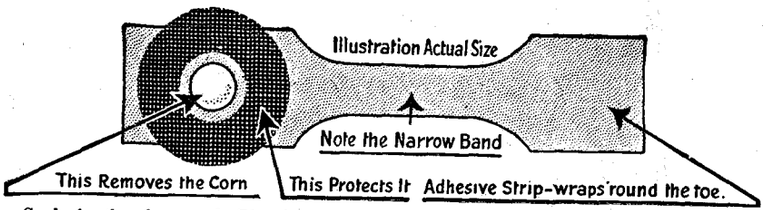
Corns Gone in 48 Hours



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HOW PREMIER BRIAND COMPOSES SPEECHES

WHEN Aristide Briand, Socialist and "Father of the General Strike" was elected Prime Minister of France, Paris found herself rather surprized and then amused at the thought. But then—more remarkable things have been known—and Paris quickly passed over the "crisis" to find M. Briand "the most persuasive talker" in all the town. A writer in the London *Daily News* gives us a sketch of the manner in which the "Master of France" makes his speeches:

"Idler—lazybones," some one remarked in a company of M. P.'s and journalists strolling in the sunshine, while Briand, silent (as he often is) in the clatter of talk, loitered about, seemingly lost in dreamland. "You don't know him," was M. Jaure's reply; "he's hard at work. We shall hear it in the Chamber."

"Improviser!" Not he. And yet he never wrote a speech in his life. He composes his speeches in his brain, patiently marshalling in his prodigious memory, day after day, facts, ideas ransacked from reports, acquired, or suggested in personal discussion with friends and foes alike, in readiness for the rush of "spontaneous" utterance. The personal talk, the immediate contact of mind with mind, is M. Briand's favorite method of research. And so if, on the eve of a debate pregnant with the fate of a Ministry, you see him leisurely strolling in the corridors of the Chamber, buttonholing this man, throwing his arm over the neck of another, and taking him in tow for a quiet talk—no matter who the honorable member may be, faithful follower, "unified" malcontent, or stalwart of the Right—you know he is still "hard at work."

And now, in the tumult of debate, he leans, restfully, in the Ministerial bench, with folded arms, stock-still, as if in dreamland—but listening, listening through the long hours, never missing a word, never taking a note.

"*La parole est a M. Briand.*" The tumult ceases. Other orators have gone armed to the tribune with their "serviettes" of manuscript and printed documents. M. Briand faces his critical, vast audience—without a scrap. Until you know the man, you tremble for him in his destitution. The interruptions come, fast and furious. They can not mar the sequence of his speech. Weaving them with prompt dexterity into his logical web, the orator, never at a loss for the right word in the right place, develops his fluent, sinuous argument, without breach of continuity, to its destined end.

To physical "presence" the new Prime Minister of France owes next to nothing. Somewhat over middle height, grown rather emaciated, round shouldered, slightly knock-kneed, he is ordinarily a little ungainly in his movements. The brow is narrow. The head, with its closely cut black hair, altogether commonplace. Beneath the thick, black, pendent mustache, the left half of the lower lip droops heavily. But the large dark eyes, with their tranquil, searching gaze—and the voice—proclaim their owner's quality. A penetrating voice, audible in its lowest tones at the remotest corner of the Chamber, it is what Carlyle would call a "downy" voice, a caressing voice, a coaxy voice; since Gambetta's, the most seductive heard in the Palais Bourbon.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Slipt His Mind.—A Perthshire farmer on his way home from market one day suddenly remembered that he had forgotten something, but what he could not recall.

As he neared home the conviction increased and three times he stopt his horse and went carefully through his pocket-book in the vain endeavor to discover what he had missed. In due course he reached home and was met by his daughter, who looked at him in surprize and asked:

"Why, father, what have you done with mother?"—*M. A. P.*

Dusty.—TRAIN PASSENGER (to porter who is wielding whisk)—"Much dust on me, porter?"

PORTER—"'Bout fifty-cents' wuth, sir."—*Boston Transcript.*

How They Do It.—In a hotel in Montana is the following notice:

Boarders are taken by the day, week, or month. Those who do not pay promptly are taken by the neck.—*Lippincott's.*

Tact.—A reproof tactfully conveyed was suggested when Lord Kitchener visited an out-of-the-way district in India where a new fort had been erected. He was astonished to find that it was commanded by a hill close by. "I congratulate you, colonel," said Kitchener to the officer who had selected the site. "It's a capital fort. And how soon do you begin to remove the hill?"

A fashionable photographer, however, has undoubtedly achieved the pinnacle of tactful achievement. A woman with a decided squint came to him for a photograph.

"Will you permit me," he said, promptly, "to take your portrait in profile? There is a certain shyness about one of your eyes which is as difficult in art as it is fascinating in nature."—*Youth's Companion.*

Generosity.—THE BACKER—"Go it, Billy, yer ain't half licked yet."

THE FIGHTER—"Well, you come and 'ave the other 'arf. I ain't greedy!"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Terrible Threat.—IMMATURE CONDUCTOR (to clarinet player)—"See here, Herr Schlag, why don't you follow my beat?"

VETERAN CLARINET (solemnly)—"If you don't look owid, I vill!"—*Puck.*

Abraham's Predicament.—The Sunday-school class had reached the part in the lesson where "Abraham entertained the angel unaware."

"And what now is the meaning of 'unaware'?" asked the teacher.

There was a bashful silence; then the smallest girl in the class piped up, "Un'erware is what you takes off before you puts on your nightie."—*Lippincott's.*

Horses Later.—"My lord, the carriage waits without."

"Without what, base varlet, without what?"

"Without horses, my lord—it is the automobile."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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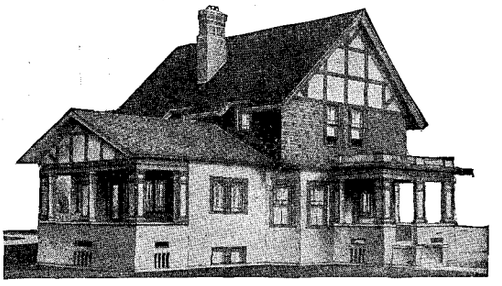

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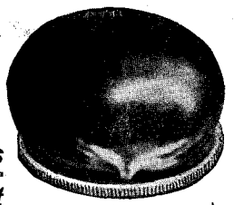

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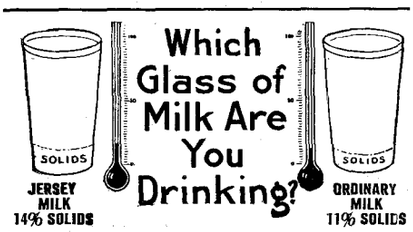

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That Ant will eat with glee.

You see him gorging on the pie
With calm, unruffled air,
But when to smash the beast you try
He simply isn't there.

He stops to drink the lemonade
And sample tarts and cake;
He noses every dish you've made
And pauses to partake.

I don't know where he puts it all
Or why he doesn't burst;
His appetite is far from small,
So likewise is his thirst.

His viscera have me amazed,
Nor can I solve his curve,
But tho he surely has me feazed
I must admire his nerve.

—*Brooklyn Life.*

A New Twist.—KNICKER—"Bread is to be sold by weight."

BOCKER—"Then my wife can make us rich."—*New York Sun.*

Nothing Else.—FRIEND—"So you dined at a way station. What did you have for dinner?"

TRAVELER—"Twenty minutes."—*Berkeley Blade.*

The Casus Belli.—One day a Scotch and English boy, who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scotch boy, tho the smaller, being far the more pugnacious. "What garred ye ficht a big laddie like that for?" said the mother as she wiped the blood from his nose. "And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into trousers!"—*Argonaut.*

The Root of All Evil.—BILL—"They tell me that y'r old friend Jimmy got'r job yesterday."

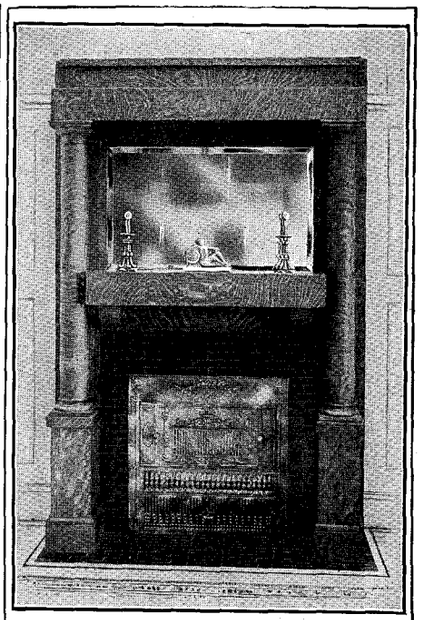
DAN—"Ain't it terrible, Bill, wot some people will do f'r money?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Why Willie Quit.—JOINER (to his apprentice)—"Well, Willie, have you sharpened all the tools?"

WILLIE—"Yes—all but the 'and-saw, and I haven't quite got all the gaps out of it."—*Sketch.*

All Invisible.—CURATE (to lady who has taken refuge in ditch)—"Didn't I assure you that a cow is only dangerous when it has lost its calf?"

SHE—"That's why I was frightened. I couldn't see a calf anywhere."—*Punch.*



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'ARRY—"Aht wiv it."

JANE—"I'm afraid yer won't marry me if I tells yer."

'ARRY—"Aht wiv it."

JANE—"I'm a somnambulist, 'Arry."

'ARRY (after prolonged pause)—"Never mind, Jane, it'll be all right. If there ain't no chapel for it, we'll be married at a registry."—*Punch.*

Seriatim.—CENSUS TAKER—"How many children have you?"

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CENSUS TAKER—"Altogether?"

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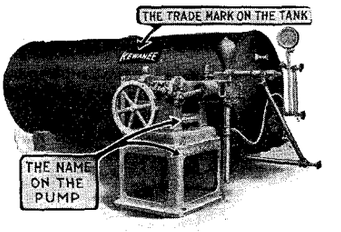

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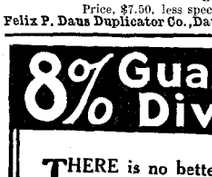

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 19.—Dispatches state that cholera is spreading in southern Italy; the authorities are taking severe measures to combat the disease.

August 20.—It is reported that the European Powers generally welcome the change of the Montenegrin principality into a monarchy.

Lieutenant Vivaldi of the Italian Army is killed by the fall of his aeroplane near Rome.

England's latest battleship, the *Orion*, is launched at Portsmouth; her armament is reported to be the heaviest so far mounted.

Madriz resigns the Presidency of Nicaragua and the insurgents enter the capital.

August 21.—The Paris *Journal* offers a prize of $40,000 for the winner of an airship race from Paris to London via Berlin and Brussels.

August 24.—The Japanese Government communicates to the representatives of the Powers at Tokyo the text of the convention by which Japan annexes Korea.

August 25.—The Vatican authorizes a denial of the report that it is about to break with Portugal.

An aviation meet is opened at Havre, France, with forty-one competitors for $53,000 worth of prizes.

Domestic

August 19.—The New York Democratic State Committee votes to hold the State convention at Rochester on September 29.

August 20.—The Congressional Committee investigating Indian land affairs states that there is no warrant for the use of the names of Vice-President Sherman and Senator Charles Curtis in connection with the lands scandal.

Clifford B. Harmon flies across Long Island Sound in his aeroplane from Garden City.

August 21.—It is reported that forest fires in Idaho and Montana have caused the loss of many lives and millions of dollars' worth of property.

August 22.—In a letter to Lloyd C. Griscom, President Taft repudiates any connection with the action of the New York Republican State Committee in electing Vice-President Sherman temporary chairman of the convention.

August 23.—It is announced at Beverly that President Taft is in favor of a systematic and gradual revision of the tariff.

Joseph C. Sibley, following his withdrawal from the contest for Congress in the 28th Pennsylvania district, is arrested with others on a warrant charging him with "a conspiracy to debauch voters."

Returns from the Georgia primary election indicate that former Governor Hoke Smith defeats Gov. Joseph Brown for the Democratic nomination.

Ex-President Roosevelt starts for the West on a speech-making tour.

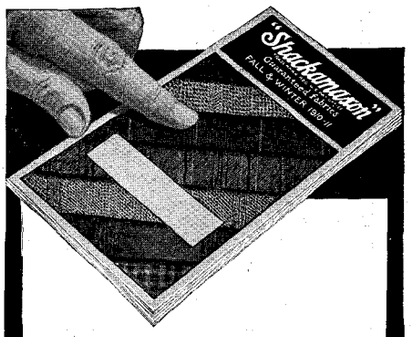
August 24.—Wilkinson Call, United States Senator from Florida, from 1879 to 1897, dies at his home in Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt declares at Mohawk, N. Y., that the New York "Old Guard" will have "all the fight they want."

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS

	Population.		Per cent increase.
	1910.	1900.	
Atlanta, Ga	154,839	89,872	72.3
Battle Creek, Mich	25,267	18,563	36.1
Boone, Ia	10,354	8,880	16.7
Buffalo, N. Y	423,715	352,387	20.2
Connellsville, Pa	12,845	7,160	79.4
Danville, Ill	27,871	16,354	70.4
Denver, Colo	213,381	133,859	59.4
Detroit, Mich	465,766	285,704	63.0
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	21,506	59.8
Flint, Mich	38,550	13,103	194.2
Jackson, Mich	31,433	25,180	24.8
Kalamazoo, Mich	39,437	24,404	61.6
Mobile, Ala	51,521	38,469	33.9
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	105,171	19.4
St. Louis, Mo	687,029	575,238	19.4
Sioux City, Ia	47,828	33,111	44.4
Toledo, O	168,497	131,822	27.8
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141	45,859	59.5

Constitutional.—A medical officer of health recently received the following note from a resident in his district: "Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that my child, aged eight months, is suffering from measles as required by the Act of Parliament."—*London Daily News.*



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